



The Rev. Jesse Jackson addresses marchers from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

250,000 Marchers in Washington Mark '63 Rights Protest Led by King

By Karllyn Barker
and Peter Perl
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A diverse coalition of 250,000 Americans from across the United States gathered Saturday at the Lincoln Memorial to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the March on Washington and to rekindle Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream of equal justice and economic opportunity for all.

More than 700 groups representing a wide range of political and social agendas came to demand everything from government job programs to a nuclear freeze to homosexual rights. But their unifying theme, aside from the march's official call for "Jobs, Peace and Freedom," appeared to be the goal of defeating President Ronald Reagan in the 1984 elections.

"We serve you notice, Mr. Reagan, that we are not here to live in the past and leave here simply singing, 'We Shall Overcome,'" said Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Hooks led the crowd in a chant of "Reagan No More in '84." "We are here because we are committed to the elimination of Reaganism from the face of the earth," he said. "We have had enough of it."

March on Washington II, as it was called by the organizers, drew roughly the same number of people as the gathering of Aug. 28, 1963, which marked the passage of a century since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation that legally freed the slaves.

Like the 1963 gathering, the event was peaceful and relatively problem-free with respect to the logistical tasks of gathering, moving and tending to the needs of the throng in sweltering heat through an 11-hour program that did not end until after 7 P.M.

More than 600 marchers were treated for heat exhaustion as temperatures reached 35 degrees Celsius (95 degrees Fahrenheit). The oratory, too, was often heated, as speaker after speaker tried to recreate the intensity of King's 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech that

galvanized the civil rights movement. Fifteen years after his death, King still electrified the crowd as few of Saturday's speakers could. A recorded version of his speech thrilled the crowd again as it was played on the loudspeakers toward the close of the 11-hour program that ended with the joining of hands and the singing of "We Shall Overcome," the hymn that has become an anthem of the civil rights movement.

The marchers, black and white, old and young, representing nearly every religious group and spanning a range of political and social beliefs, seemed to be striving for a spiritual unity that would incorporate the past dreams of King and the current goals of their groups.

"We must dream new dreams," shouted the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the civil rights leader. His often-angry speech appeared to draw the most

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Deng Expresses Hope For Closer Ties to U.S.

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, saying Chinese-U.S. relations have improved significantly after three years of strain, has expressed hope that the two countries can renew close cooperation.

However, Taiwan remains "a great obstacle," Mr. Deng told Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington. He repeated Chinese objections to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, but he said the issue could be managed.

Mr. Deng's comments in a two-hour meeting Saturday with Mr. Jackson at the Great Hall of the People were the most positive and authoritative assessments made recently on Chinese-U.S. relations. The New China News Agency carried an account of the talks.

Mr. Deng appeared to go beyond a desire to repair the estrangement and to suggest a major joint initiative to restore and expand cooperation, political and strategic as well as economic.

Accepting a letter from President Ronald Reagan expressing U.S. desire to strengthen relations, Mr. Deng was quoted as telling Mr. Jackson, "We welcome this."

He later asked Mr. Jackson to convey his ideas to Mr. Reagan. Mr. Jackson, who ended his fourth trip to China on Sunday,

said relations between the countries offered the possibility of resuming strategic cooperation as well as improving bilateral ties.

"The opportunity is now present to expand our relations," Mr. Jackson said. "We have weathered a very difficult period."

The visit to Beijing next month of Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and to Washington of Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in October will be important in clearing up the "good deal of misunderstanding that exists on both sides" and in laying a foundation for the future, Mr. Jackson said at a press conference.

A major topic for the Weinberger visit, Mr. Jackson said, should be the sale by the United States of advanced technology that has military as well as civilian applications. Although the Reagan administration has pledged to liberalize export restrictions on such sales, the new regulations have not been published and remain the subject of debate in Washington.

Another likely topic will be the supply of U.S. weapons systems, probably including anti-aircraft missiles and anti-tank rockets, and the technology to manufacture them. But Mr. Jackson, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, virtually ruled out the large-scale sales envisioned by some Pentagon planners.



Senator Henry M. Jackson and Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, embrace in Beijing's Great Hall of the People.

"I don't see that happening," he said.

The basic discussions during the Weinberger and Wu trips should clear the way for a U.S. trip by the Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, late this year and a return visit to China by President Reagan early in 1984, Mr. Jackson said.

Prospects for these visits had faded because of differences, especially over Taiwan, between Beijing and Washington, and their revival, if confirmed by Chinese officials,

would signal a major improvement in relations.

As for a Reagan visit next year, Mr. Jackson said, "I detected no hostility, but an openness and a sense of warmth."

Mr. Jackson added that "the critical thing" was that Taiwan would exacerbate relations between the United States and China until the United States reached a final determination on arms sales.

"That process is now under way," he said.

to the original speaker by the same path, taking an additional quarter-second. There is also a rebound in normal conversation and in phone calls not involving the satellite, but the process is so quick that the rebound is unnoticeable.

With a satellite transmission, the half-second delay can produce an echo. For many people, this alone throws off the timing of their speech. When the echo is coupled with the lag between the time a word is uttered and the time the person on the other end hears it, normal conversation becomes all but impossible.

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Later, microprocessors were used to try to cancel the echo without clipping words. These cancellers are still used on most satellite tele-

Andropov's Offer on Missiles Flawed In 2 Key Areas, U.S. Arms Aide Says

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior administration official has indicated that the United States was disappointed by Yuri V. Andropov's latest arms-control statement. The official said the offer failed to show flexibility on two of the key issues holding up progress in negotiations on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

The official said the Soviet leader, in an interview in Pravda made public on Friday, had made one forthcoming statement — that Moscow would destroy and not just relocate any missiles it agreed to reduce from its force of missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union.

"The difficulty in his remarks, however," the official said Saturday in an interview, "is that they don't address the two basic problems in the negotiations."

The official, who is involved in arms-control policy and asked not to be identified, said the first problem was Mr. Andropov's insistence that no new U.S. missiles, either Pershing-2 or cruise missiles, should be deployed in Europe. Mr. Andropov repeated that the Soviet Union would reduce its force level in Europe to match the total of French and British missiles there, about 162. But he stressed that there could be no new U.S. deployment.

"They will do their best to get the West Germans to seek a delay in

"Until he acknowledges that the United States has the right of parity with the Soviet Union on missiles, there will be no deal," the U.S. official said.

The second problem, he said, was Washington and Moscow have agreed to resume talks on a cultural exchange accord. Page 3.

dealt with the renewed U.S. insistence that any agreement on limits on the Soviet SS-20 mobile missile system apply not only in Europe but in Asia as well.

There are about 350 SS-20 missiles, each with three nuclear warheads, in the Soviet Union. About 250 are in the European part; the rest are in Soviet Asia.

Until Friday, the Soviet side had left open the possibility of making cuts in the European force and moving the remainder to the Asian area. Mr. Andropov said on Friday that those cuts would be "liquidated."

The senior official said there was considerable speculation within the administration that Mr. Andropov's remarks were the start of what will be a concerted Soviet effort to appear increasingly forthcoming as the date for deployment of the U.S. missiles grows near.

"They will do their best to get the West Germans to seek a delay in

deployment, to give more time for negotiations," the official said. The first deployment of some Pershing-2 missiles is to begin in West Germany at the end of the year. Cruise missiles are to be deployed subsequently in Britain, Italy and West Germany and perhaps in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Another official said the chief U.S. negotiator at the medium-range missile talks, Paul H. Nitze, has told aides in Washington that he does not expect substantial progress until the first missiles are actually deployed and Moscow realizes it cannot prevent it.

In a formal comment on Mr. Andropov's latest proposal, the State Department said Friday night that it would be "a positive sign" if the Soviet Union confirmed the proposal at the negotiating table in Geneva.

But the department added that there appeared to be no change "in the Soviet pursuit of an unequal outcome" in the number of missiles deployed. The department also noted that the Soviet Union continued to seek an agreement "limited only to Europe."

■ Europeans Are Cautious
Mr. Andropov's proposal received a generally cautious welcome in Europe, news agencies reported.

West Germany's foreign minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Prime Minister Menachem Begin leaving an Israeli cabinet meeting Sunday after announcing his decision to resign.

Begin Announces He'll Quit, Setting Off Political Turmoil

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin stunned Israel on Sunday by announcing his intention to resign, but he left open the possibility he will be persuaded to change his mind and remain in the job he has held since 1977.

Mr. Begin made the announcement during a regular cabinet meeting, setting off a frenzied effort by other government ministers to convince him to stay on. In response to their pleas, he agreed not to tender his resignation before a meeting of government coalition leaders is held Monday.

The reasons behind the announcement were not clear, but there was a consensus that the 70-year-old prime minister was serious about resigning and not engaged in a tactical move to counter discontent in his ruling coalition.

Mr. Begin is in frail health and has been left despondent by the death of his wife, Aliza, in November and the continuing Israeli casualties in Lebanon.

"Menachem Begin is not Machiavelli," said his chief spokesman, Uri Porat, "and when he says something he means it." But Mr. Porat added: "It's not definite. He can change his mind."

Israel Radio quoted sources close to Mr. Begin as saying they expected him to tender his resignation to President Chaim Herzog, possibly as early as Monday. The move, however, would not necessarily spell the end of Mr. Begin's stormy political career unless he decided to leave public life altogether.

Under Israeli law, his resignation would also mean the resignation of his government. But the existing government, its powers somewhat enhanced, would remain in power until a new government was formed — by either Mr. Begin or some other leader of his Likud coalition, or by the opposition Labor Party.

A resignation could also lead to early parliamentary elections in Israel, which are not due until 1985. In either case, the formation of a new government could take weeks, if not months.

It was clear from the comments of other cabinet ministers that they will make a concerted effort to persuade Mr. Begin to change his mind. Although for months he has been reclusive and exhibited little public leadership, he has long dominated Israeli politics.

"We believe that Menachem Begin can still contribute to the state and the nation," Deputy Prime

Minister David Levy said after the cabinet meeting. "There may be those who are happy and rejoicing at this moment," Mr. Levy said, "But I am also completely convinced that in many homes in Israel, in both city and country, there is sadness. But to both these groups I say, 'It's early yet.' We shall continue to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel's Mideast Policies Expected to Be Unaltered

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — State Department sources suggested Sunday that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's announcement that he intended to resign was linked to Israel's domestic politics and was unlikely to have any immediate impact on Israel's policies in the Middle East.

Specialists on Israel said Mr. Begin may be using a resignation threat to reconsolidate his coalition government, which has shown signs of splintering, mainly because of economic issues.

If Mr. Begin does step down, he would probably head a caretaker government for at least three months — long enough to preside over a further Israeli withdrawal in Lebanon. The situation in Lebanon reportedly has been preoccupying Mr. Begin and is the most controversial foreign policy issue in Israel, the sources said.

The announcement in Jerusalem apparently was a surprise to the Reagan administration.

From the U.S. viewpoint, the sources said, Mr. Begin's departure — now or perhaps in a few months if his health permits — would not produce any immediate change in the tone of U.S.-Israeli relations, which have warmed considerably in the past six months. In the long run, how-

ever, most foreseeable successors probably would be easier to work with, several officials said.

Mr. Begin frequently has dismayed U.S. officials with his indifference to U.S. opinion on issues affecting Israeli security and by his readiness to lecture U.S. leaders about not interfering with Israel's interests.

Although frictions might be lessened under a new Israeli leader, who would initially lack Mr. Begin's prestige and self-assurance, U.S. sources working on Middle East issues said that no Israeli leader now seemed likely to make major concessions to Arab demands that would facilitate a U.S.-engineered accord in the Middle East.

Increasingly, the impression is spreading among analysts in Washington that no Israeli government, whether a successor from Mr. Begin's Likud coalition or from the opposition Labor Party, is going to relinquish control of the West Bank or reduce Israeli settlements there. That is the most contentious issue dividing the United States and Israel on how to achieve an overall peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Begin's tough line on negotiations with Arabs has not been softened either by pressure or wooing from the Reagan administration.

Although President Ronald Reagan said over the weekend that his Middle East peace plan remains alive and again criticized Israeli settlement policy, officials say that

no U.S. policy toward Israel is likely to have much effect now that the United States is effectively in a new election campaign.

U.S.-Israeli relations were at a low point in the summer of 1982, after Israeli forces' entry into West Beirut and the massacres by rightist militiamen at Palestinian refugee camps. With the departure of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Israel lost its main advocate near the top of the administration, and there were indications that high-ranking White House officials hoped Mr. Begin would be replaced.

But the Reagan administration has gradually moved to de facto concurrence with major Israeli policies, officials said. The officials

insisted on anonymity, especially because the Reagan administration publicly maintains that it is working to find a settlement acceptable to moderate Arab governments.

On most major issues, however, Mr. Begin has won U.S. acceptance. In Lebanon, U.S. negotiators backed Israeli demands for "political normalization" as the price for a troop withdrawal. Syria, which objects to that concession in Lebanon, has been blamed U.S. officials for the deadlock there.

U.S. sources said Mr. Begin believes that the Reagan plan, proposed Sept. 1, which calls for Israeli negotiations over the West Bank, has lost momentum, at least until after the 1984 elections in the United States.

Telephoning by Satellite: Long-Distance Echoes, Pauses Unnerve Callers

By Kathleen Day
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Are you plagued by awkward long-distance telephone conversations, with stilted rhythms and unnatural pauses? Do you repeat words or constantly start to talk before the person on the other end has finished?

Stuart O'Steen of Airborne Inc. in Seattle, who has this experience often, recently interrupted a business call, saying, "I'm sorry, I really am, but it's these damn satellites."

Danny DeShazo, a salesman in Birmingham, Alabama, blames the pauses in long-distance telephone conversations for lost business.

"Unless you're aware it's going on, it can make you think you're crazy," said Ginger Cupkie, an independent telephone marketing consultant in Orange, California. Before she understood what was going on, she said, "I found myself increasing the speed of my voice to overcome the delay, and of course that just makes it all worse."

The problem is satellite communications technology. While cutting costs and carrying telephone service to remote corners of the globe, it has an annoying aspect: Words are not relayed instantaneously.

The delay lasts a half second — the time it takes to beam a voice into space and back, twice. "It's enough to throw off an entire conversation," said Bob Lauer, the engineering director of transmission planning for AT&T Long

Lines, the part of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. responsible for long-distance service.

Companies such as AT&T are concerned that frustrations may hinder the growth of video conferences, which depend on satellites.

Video conferences connect people at two or more points by two-way voice and video communications. The conferences also are subject to disorienting lags, especially when they involve participants more than a continent apart.

Telephone conversations travel at the speed of light via radio waves, which go from Earth to satellites 22,300 miles (about 35,900 kilometers) in space and then back to Earth. The entire 44,600-mile relay takes a quarter-second, enough of a delay to disturb some people. The transmission then rebounds

to the original speaker by the same path, taking an additional quarter-second. There is also a rebound in normal conversation and in phone calls not involving the satellite, but the process is so quick that the rebound is unnoticeable.

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Later, microprocessors were used to try to cancel the echo without clipping words. These cancellers are still used on most satellite tele-

phone circuits, making severe echo effects rare, according to officials at Bell Labs and at Communications Satellite Corp.

Yet, the lag remains — and will, experts say, until scientists can alter the speed of light.

To stop the echo, "we'd need something like hyperspace speed used in 'Star Wars,'" Mr. Lauer said.

Since the early 1970s, Bell has studied the economic impact of the lag. The company concluded that callers can learn to compensate for the lag and in most instances will do so willingly.

Bel also found that people are more willing to adjust their speech habits during overseas transmissions, because Americans' expectations of good transcontinental service are lower than are their

expectations for good domestic service. AT&T, which has 95 percent of the \$40 billion long-distance market, says most of its calls go by microwave or cable and that only about 4 percent go by satellite. But a company spokesman, Dan Coulter, says the chance of getting a satellite connection increases as the distance called increases. The likelihood of a satellite call is almost guaranteed, for instance, if the call is going from the continental United States to Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

MCI Telecommunications Corp., with 3.5 percent of the market, estimates that 95 percent of its calls go by microwave.

GTE Sprint Communications Corp., with 1 percent of the market, says 7 percent to 10 percent of its calls go by satellite.

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Polish Authorities Publicize Walesa's Speech at Shipyard

By John Kifner
New York Times Service
WARSAW — The Polish authorities have published and broadcast a speech by Solidarity's founder, Lech Walesa, whom they had been referring to for many months as a "private person" of little public consequence.

In publicizing the speech Saturday, the government appeared to be trying to show that it was willing to meet with disgruntled workers and to discredit Mr. Walesa.

The government is making efforts to reduce tensions before the third anniversary Wednesday of the signing of the Gdansk agree-

ments, which gave rise to the Solidarity labor union. The underground movement of the banned union and its supporters have called for demonstrations to mark the day.

Mr. Walesa's remarks were made Thursday during a visit by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski to the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard. Mr. Rakowski was heckled and jeered, but Mr. Walesa was borne out of the meeting on the shoulders of cheering workers to an impromptu rally.

The state television news that evening opened with a brief film clip of Mr. Rakowski, in shirt-sleeves, speaking forcefully to the workers, with Mr. Walesa in the audience. The sound was edited to cut out the jeers, and no mention was made of a hostile reception.

As more detailed accounts, primarily from Western radio reports, circulated Friday, many Poles recounted the incident with relief.

There were long lines at the newsstands early Saturday morning, an extremely unusual occurrence, to get the two newspapers, *Zycie Warszawy* and *Trybuna Ludu*, that published the texts of the remarks by both men. A tape of the meeting was also broadcast on state radio Saturday afternoon for nearly two and a half hours.

"It was a hot and tense meeting," the official news agency PAP reported in the government-controlled press. It said of Mr. Rakowski's speech, "Every three to four minutes his speech was interrupted and booed with tasteless shouts and epithets, eloquently testifying to the low culture of one and the same group that came into the hall with Lech Walesa."

Despite Mr. Rakowski's efforts to maintain calm, the agency continued, when he removed his jacket "one of the blusters shouted at him to leave his tie as it might be needed for hanging."

Mr. Rakowski occupied the floor for most of the five-hour meeting, which took place in the same shipyard hall where the Gdansk agreements were signed in 1980. Mr. Walesa's speech, as broadcast on the radio, lasted about 10 minutes.

Despite the publication and the broadcast of Mr. Walesa's speech, the government made clear it had no intention of accepting him as a political force.

"Walesa and his backers proved once again, perhaps for the last time, that they cannot be our partners in any negotiations on the future of the trade union movement," Mr. Rakowski was quoted by PAP as saying. He also described the group as "a gang of thugs who came only to break up or at least disturb the meeting."

"I want to tell you now in an open way that there is no return to Solidarity," Mr. Rakowski said. "There is not, and those who persist in their stubbornness and those who shouted as much today will get tired in time. You are already more tired than while ago. It is already more difficult for you to arouse workers."



More than half a million people converged on the hearse of the slain opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., as the motorcade of up to 300 cars traveled to his home province.

Archbishop of Manila Refuses to Join Marcos-Appointed Panel on Aquino

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

MANILA — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, has refused an invitation from the government to join its commission of inquiry into the killing of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. A source close to the cardinal said President Ferdinand E. Marcos telephoned Saturday to ask Cardinal Sin, head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, to join the commission.

Cardinal Sin declined immediately, the church source said, on the ground that he was scheduled to attend a conference of bishops in Rome in September and, in any case, had no legal expertise.

After the telephone conversation, according to the source, the cardinal said, "They're trying to use me, my name and my prestige to lend legitimacy to the commission."

Not long after the conversation, a brief government statement was circulated by the information minister, Gregorio S. Candiano, announcing that the president had appointed Cardinal Sin and that the prelate had accepted the appointment.

Mr. Marcos was quoted in the statement as saying the cardinal would give the commission a "spiritual and moral dimension."

The government television an-

nounced later that the cardinal had refused.

Cardinal Sin said that "rightly or wrongly, a large number of our people believe that the government is responsible" for Mr. Aquino's death, the source said, if only because he was in the custody of security officers when he was shot at Manila airport August 21.

Mr. Aquino's family has expressed doubts about the credibility of the commission.

A television news report Saturday said Mr. Marcos had strengthened the government commission by authorizing it to issue subpoenas and mandatory orders. He was also reported to have granted about \$180,000 for expenses, ordered all government ministries and other departments to obey the commission's requests and granted the panel the power to hold witnesses in contempt.

The last provision, requested Saturday by a commission member, would give the board the power to punish people who refuse to testify or produce evidence.

Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando and three retired Supreme Court justices are members of the commission.

A fifth appointee, Roberto Concepcion, a former chief justice who is 78 years old, said without explanation during a speech Saturday night that he had never been notified of his appointment.

Assailants Discounted

In London, *The Sunday Times* said it had gathered evidence that "has thrown doubt" on the government's version of the assassination and suggested that government soldiers killed Mr. Aquino and then shot another man to blame.

The newspaper said the man the Philippine government has blamed

in the killing, and who was shot to death at the scene by security officers, was a former member of the presidential guard named Rolando Vizcarra.

"Witnesses said Vizcarra was pushed from a van near the plane and himself shot," the newspaper said. It did not say how it had identified Mr. Vizcarra.

The *Sunday Times* said its "detailed reconstruction of the assassination suggests a carefully executed plot" and concluded that "it would seem more likely that he was killed by one of the soldiers."

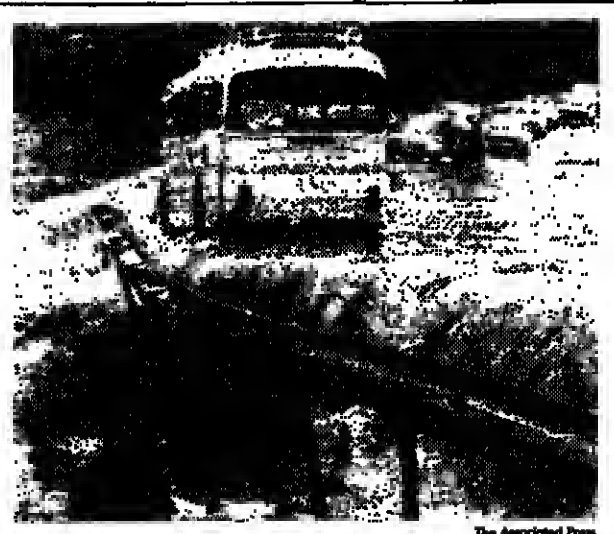
The newspaper also said that an autopsy found that there was "minimal damage" to Mr. Aquino's head, wounds inconsistent with the 357-magnum weapon that the government contended he was killed with.

The *Sunday Times* said that a Japanese reporter saw government guards "draw .45-caliber revolvers as they went down the ramp" leading Mr. Aquino from the plane. The newspaper claimed that such guns "would have produced a neat hole" such as that reportedly found in Mr. Aquino's head.

Procession for Aquino

On Saturday, more than half a million people, shouting, clapping hands and waving signs and colored ribbons, lined the 65-mile (105-kilometer) route from Manila to the city of Tarlac as the body of Mr. Aquino was returned to the province where he once served as the youngest governor in the Philippines.

According to *The Associated Press*, a caravan of about 100 cars, led by a black hearse and a three-car police escort, grew to more than 300 by the time it had passed through the populated areas along the way.



Flash floods halted traffic near Ustaritz, France.

At Least 36 Are Killed in Flooding In Spanish-French Basque Region

VITORIA, Spain — Rescue workers discovered four more bodies in the Bilbao area late Sunday, bringing to 36 the number killed in flooding in the Basque region of northern Spain and southern France. It was the worst flooding in the region in 30 years.

The bodies found near Bilbao included those of two civil guardsmen taking part in rescue operations. The bodies of two other guardsmen were found in the town of Llodio earlier in the day.

Officials said the death toll in the three-province Basque country was 27. Four other persons died in Cantabria and Burgos provinces adjacent to the Basque region. Five persons were killed in southern France, authorities said.

More than a dozen persons were still reported missing in the Spanish Basque country and four in the French Basque country.

Begin Tells Israeli Cabinet He Will Resign

(Continued from Page 1)
strive for Menachem Begin to continue leading the government and the nation.

The cabinet apparently was caught completely off guard when, after having completed routine cabinet business, Mr. Begin made the announcement.

Mr. Begin offered no reasons or explanations for his decision, according to Mr. Porat, but Mr. Levy said he cited "personal reasons" without elaborating on them.

Despite the political turmoil the announcement caused, it did not appear there would be any immediate impact on the course of the Israeli government. Defense Minister Moshe Arens said Mr. Begin's decision would not affect the plans

for the Israeli Defense Forces to pull back from its present positions in Lebanon to a new line along the Awali River.

The Foreign Ministry also announced there were no changes in plans for Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to visit Israel on Wednesday.

What lay behind Mr. Begin's resignation decision was murky, but according to Israel Radio he told the cabinet he no longer felt he could function properly as the head of Israel's government.

There were strong hints that Mr. Begin was physically and emotionally worn out.

Moreover, the last few months have been particularly difficult for

Mr. Begin. The country has faced mounting economic troubles that led this month to an abrupt currency devaluation and protracted cabinet negotiations aimed at cutting the budget and raising revenues by about \$1 billion.

If Mr. Begin does leave public life, his most likely successor as Prime Minister in the present government is believed to be Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. But he is widely seen as an interim figure, unlikely to remain at the head of an Israeli government for long.

Mr. Arens, the defense minister, whose stature and popularity have steadily risen this year, is not eligible because he is not a member of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gromyko Will Visit France Sept. 6

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union is to hold talks in Paris next month, his first trip there for more than three years, Tass announced Sunday.

Diplomats said the visit appeared aimed at patching up relations with France. Ties have been strained over a range of issues, including President François Mitterrand's support for deployment of new U.S. missiles and the expulsion of Soviet diplomatic personnel from Paris.

In Paris, the External Relations Ministry said Mr. Gromyko, who was last in France in April 1980, would hold talks with government officials Sept. 6 on his way to attend the Conference on European Security in Madrid the next day. Mr. Gromyko's visit returns a trip to Moscow in February by the external relations minister, Claude Cheysson.

Hijacked Air France Jet Lands in Iran

BEIRUT (AP) — An Air France Boeing 727 commandeered over Europe by four Arab gunmen landed Sunday in Tehran more than 24 hours after the hijacking began. Iranian radio said the hijackers threatened to blow up the plane and 16 hostages within 48 hours unless France met political demands.

In Paris, an Air France spokesman said the hostage passengers included three Americans, six French citizens and one Swede, and that seven members of the French crew also were held. The hijackers commandeered the plane Saturday on the way from Vienna to Paris, reportedly with 114 people aboard. Several passengers were released at refueling stops in Europe.

An Iranian broadcast monitored in London said the gunmen, who were carrying Tunisian passports but insisted they were Lebanese, demanded freedom for several Lebanese held in French jails and an end to French military aid to Iraq, Chad and Lebanon. "The hijackers emphasized that if the government of France does not comply with their demands they will blow up the plane in 48 hours," the broadcast said.

U.S. Marines Join in Beirut Fighting

BEIRUT (UPI) — Lebanese Army troops and U.S. Marines clashed with Shiite Muslim militiamen in southern Beirut on Sunday, and the international airport was forced to close after being hit by artillery, mortars, rockets and gunfire.

Although the marines were engaged only in an isolated exchange, it marked the first time that the U.S. contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force of U.S., French, Italian and British troops had returned fire.

The state-run radio said 10 Lebanese soldiers had been injured. Major Robert Jordan, a spokesman for the U.S. Marine contingent in the multinational force, said that the marines had exchanged fire with members of the Amal militia group for 90 minutes but that they had no casualties.

2 in Bhutto Family Seized in Pakistan

GARI KHUDDA BHUTTO, Pakistan (WP) — Pakistani security forces on Sunday arrested two relatives of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister, near his grave.

The forces used tear gas and riot batons to break up a gathering, where people chanted slogans demanding an end to martial law, restoration of the suspended 1973 constitution and the release of political prisoners. It was the latest incident in the two-week-long civil disobedience campaign against President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's martial law rule. (Related story, Page 5.)

Among those arrested Sunday near Mr. Bhutto's birthplace and his family's ancestral burial place about 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of Karachi were his cousins, Mustafa Ali Bhutto and Sayed Ahmed Bhutto.

Soviet Decree Emphasizes Technology

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet leadership called Sunday for a speedup in the development of new technology, saying it was vital to keep up with the pace of change in the West.

In a decree published in the press, the government criticized the industrial ministries and the Academy of Sciences for failing to ensure development of new technology. It ordered factories to expand research departments and said measures would be taken to assure a swifter exchange of technical knowledge within the country.

The decree said the technology issue was vital because it is one of the "main areas of competition between the socialist and capitalist systems." Western experts say Soviet industry has been unable to keep up with the rapid development of computers and robots in the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

Pope Appeals Anew for Captive Girl

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (AP) — Breaking a month-long public silence on the subject, Pope John Paul II issued another appeal Sunday for the release of Emanuela Orlandi, the 15-year-old daughter of a Vatican employee.

Speaking after his noon blessing, the pontiff also said he "always prays for the person of my attacker," a clear reference to Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot and gravely wounded the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

A group claiming to hold Miss Orlandi, who has been missing since June 22, said this month that it would release the girl if the pope publicly stated that Agca was "a human being just like Emanuela Orlandi."

Bombs Damage 2 Buildings in Paris

PARIS (UPI) — An outlawed leftist group demanding a French troop withdrawal from Chad claimed responsibility for bombings Sunday that caused some damage at the Defense Ministry and the headquarters of the governing Socialist Party.

The explosions came as Defense Minister Charles Hernu was returning from a trip to Chad to inspect French troops in Chad. The first blast blew off the wooden door of the Socialist Party building in the Latin Quarter. The second, seconds later, damaged the main entrance to the Defense Ministry nearby.

In two statements to Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, the leftist group, Direct Action, said it had set off the explosions to demand "the immediate withdrawal from Chad of the French soldiers and mercenaries" and the "immediate liberation" of militants held in French prisons. The group was banned in August 1982 after it claimed responsibility for a series of anti-Semitic attacks in Paris.

Union Leader Assails Britain and U.S.

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The leader of the British coal miners' union, in a speech in Moscow, has called Britain and the United States the biggest threats to world peace.

"The most dangerous duo are President 'Ray Gun' and the plutonium blonde, Margaret Thatcher," Arthur Scargill said Saturday in Moscow at an international conference of energy unions. "Capitalism is in crisis. In a blind and stupid determination to preserve our present system, the United States and Britain in particular are ready to risk a nuclear confrontation."

Mr. Scargill spoke out in support of Soviet disarmament initiatives and accused the United States and its allies of ignoring Soviet proposals. The four-day conference, involving 49 trade union groups, centered on the role of energy unions in campaigning for nuclear disarmament.

Hurricane Reaches Northern Mexico

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP) — The hurricane designated Barry reached the northern coast of Mexico on Sunday, sweeping sparsely populated areas south of the tip of Texas with 80 mph winds and heavy rains.

The National Weather Service in Brownsville said the center of the hurricane's eye moved onto the Mexican coast, 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Brownsville at midday. The storm concentrated its strongest winds in an area 25 miles across and south of the Rio Grande, separating Texas and Mexico.

A 350-mile-wide whorl of thunderheads and rain clouds, the storm was classified as a minimal hurricane and was expected to diminish quickly as it moved ashore. Thousands of people along the Texas coast have already been evacuated, however.

For the Record

GENEVA (UPI) — Seventy-six of the 157 members of the United Nations have registered for a conference on Palestine that will open Monday and last until Sept. 7. Many Western nations have said they would skip the conference or attend only as observers on the ground that it would be little more than a forum for attacks on Israel and the United States.

LAGOS (AP) — The ruling National Party of Nigeria accused the Unity Party of Nigeria of having tried to foment disturbances during the voting Sunday for the federal House of Representatives. The Unity Party, which was expected to gain a majority, was reportedly considered a less than in preceding weeks.

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — Zambia will hold general and presidential elections Oct. 27, the electoral commission announced Sunday.

MADRID (Reuters) — The West African nation of Equatorial Guinea held its first parliamentary elections in more than 10 years Sunday. Results were not yet available.



Two members of Greenpeace lift off in West Berlin.

Greenpeace Balloon Over Berlin Protests 4 Powers' Nuclear Tests

BERLIN — The environmental organization Greenpeace launched a hot-air balloon over the city Sunday to protest against nuclear tests by the four Berlin powers.

The major nuclear powers: the U.S., the U.S.S.R., France and the United Kingdom, jointly control the air space over Berlin, and the city therefore provides a unique focus for demonstrating against these testing nations simultaneously, a statement released by Greenpeace in London said.

Aboard the balloon, a Greenpeace craft named Trinity, were Gerd Leipold, 32, a West German, and John Sprange, 26, from Britain. The balloon took off from a soccer field in the British sector and drifted over to the Soviet-occupied part of the city.

After landing, the two Greenpeace members were questioned by the East Berlin authorities and returned to West Berlin. It was not immediately clear what the East Germans would do with the balloon.

Greenpeace sent telegrams to the heads of state of all four testing nations, "expressing its concern that the testing of nuclear weapons has contributed to a situation in which the nuclear powers could destroy the earth many times over, and urged them to immediately resume negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty," the group said.

250,000 Marchers in U.S. Commemorate '63 Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

fervent response from the crowd. "Our day has come. Don't let them break your spirit. Hold on to your dream."

The marchers carried official and handmade signs and sported buttons and T-shirts with such messages as: "Hell is War," "Give Back the Earth," "Military Intelligence is a Contradiction in Terms," "Bread, not Bombs," "Remember: 1963-1983" and "A Dream Deferred is No Dream at All."

The style of Saturday's march contrasted sharply in many ways to 1963. Many in the overwhelmingly black crowd of 20 years ago wore suits and ties and dresses. Saturday's marchers, with a higher percentage of whites, came clad in T-shirts and sundresses that made the heat more bearable.

The commercialization of Saturday's event was also evident: Hundreds of peddlers sold sodas at \$1, King pennants, King T-shirts, posters and buttons. Some took orders for taped cassettes of the entire 11-hour march program.

Coretta Scott King, widow of the civil rights crusader, was among the more than 70 speakers. She recalled his opposition to the Vietnam War and stressed the relationship between domestic and foreign policy concerns.

"We must demand justice in Harlem and in the Bronx," she said, "but also in the Philippines. We must demand justice in the barrios of Los Angeles... but also in El Salvador."

Mr. Jackson, who has been traveling the country urging blacks to register to vote, said the Voting Rights Act, passed after the 1963 march, has been "sabotaged," degrading blacks' rights.

Although poll taxes, literacy tests and violence no longer keep blacks from voting, he said, new roadblocks have arisen in the form of gerrymandering and arbitrary voter registration practices, especially in the South.

Mr. Jackson, who is considering a campaign for the presidency, was interrupted by cries of "Run, Jesse, run." He told the crowd: "We need not explode through riot, nor implode through drugs. We can have change through elections and not through bloody revolution."

The 1984 presidential contest

was a constant topic Saturday. Some of the major Democratic presidential candidates marched, but none spoke. Speakers and entertainers alike angrily attacked Mr. Reagan's domestic and foreign policies.

Mr. Reagan was vacationing in Santa Barbara, California, but sent a message to march leaders calling the 1963 March on Washington "a noble cause." He added, however, that much more still needs to be done to fulfill King's goal "of a more just, more abundant, more free society."

Organized labor had a substantial contingent at the march, estimated at 50,000 to 60,000 by AFL-CIO officials.

The labor turnout, perhaps one-quarter of the total, represented a dramatic change from 1963, when the AFL-CIO refused to endorse the march.

Women, who were almost overlooked when it came time to prepare the program for the 1963 march, appeared to outnumber the men this time, and their concerns were highly visible.

"We will change the political landscape of this nation with the power of the gender gap and the women's vote," Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, predicted as she criticized Mr. Reagan for his opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment.

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The 1984 presidential contest

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

Reagan Watch

While Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, gropes with the bumpy gap in dealing with criticism from Barbara Honneger, presidential aides have arranged for President Ronald Reagan to be spared what one of them reportedly called "unnecessary news stories."

To avoid the negative news stories the president abhors, four top aides — James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff; Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff; Edwin Meese 3d, counsel to the president; and William P. Clark, the national security adviser — who rarely see eye to eye on anything, agreed to be unavailable for interviews while the president is on vacation.

Frustrated reporters are encamped 25 miles away from Rancho del Cielo, the ranch in the Sky, the Reagan's ranch in California. So the CBS crew has obtained an astronomer's telescope so it can film the ranch through a 40,000-millimeter lens. Since the arrival of this so-called "Penetrator," Nancy Reagan has added curtains to the bathroom windows in the five-room house.

Elsewhere...

Pressing on with the dramatic budget-slashing that marked his first seven months in office, California's Republican governor, George Deukmejian, a Reagan disciple in trying to cut the size of government, is set to block moves by the Democratic-controlled state Legislature to spend \$900 million restoring

Publish and Perish

The Reagan administration is trying to stifle leaks has greatly expanded the number of officials required to get prior government approval for writings that contain classified information or deal even with nonsecret intelligence matters.

New Justice Department regulations cover all government employees with high-level security clearances. Previously, only employees in intelligence-related work had to submit material for approval.

The new rules require employees to sign an agreement that they will forfeit royalties on any writings or speeches that violate the prepublication rule. A precedent for the forfeiture was set in 1980, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Frank Snepp, a former Central Intelligence Agency officer, had violated secrecy agreements with his book "Deceit Interval."

Officials covered by the rules will not be able to discuss classified information or nonclassified intelligence matters with a lawyer or publisher without government approval.

Notes on People

Rosalynn Carter has joined the board of directors of Gannett Co. Inc., the giant media conglomerate. Mrs. Carter, who has no other formal business affiliations, is working on her autobiography, due to be published next year. Caroline Kennedy has a job in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, working in the film and TV office, whose current productions include a program on Manet. The program is based on the recent Manet retrospective in Paris, which is coming to the Met in September. Ronald S. Lander, who was appointed deputy assistant secretary of defense for European and NATO policy in January, describes his position as "on-the-job training." Mr. Lander, the second son of Estee Lauder, founder of the cosmetics company, told an interviewer that he wanted an appointive job in government after energetically raising funds for the Reagan campaign in 1980. Although his only previous experience was as an executive in Estee Lauder Inc., he said that the Pentagon seemed to offer the right position. From "the Joint Chiefs of Staff on down," he said, "no one ever comes to any administration who has ever done the job before." The children of Florence Thompson, 79, whose careworn, resolute face became a symbol of dignity amid grinding poverty in the Depression, are appealing for help for her. Mrs. Thompson was a 32-year-old widow with six children, supporting them by picking peas in California when she was photographed in 1936 by Dorothea Lange. She never made any money from the famous picture, and now her children are seeking funds to avoid sending their mother, who has cancer, to die in a nursing home.

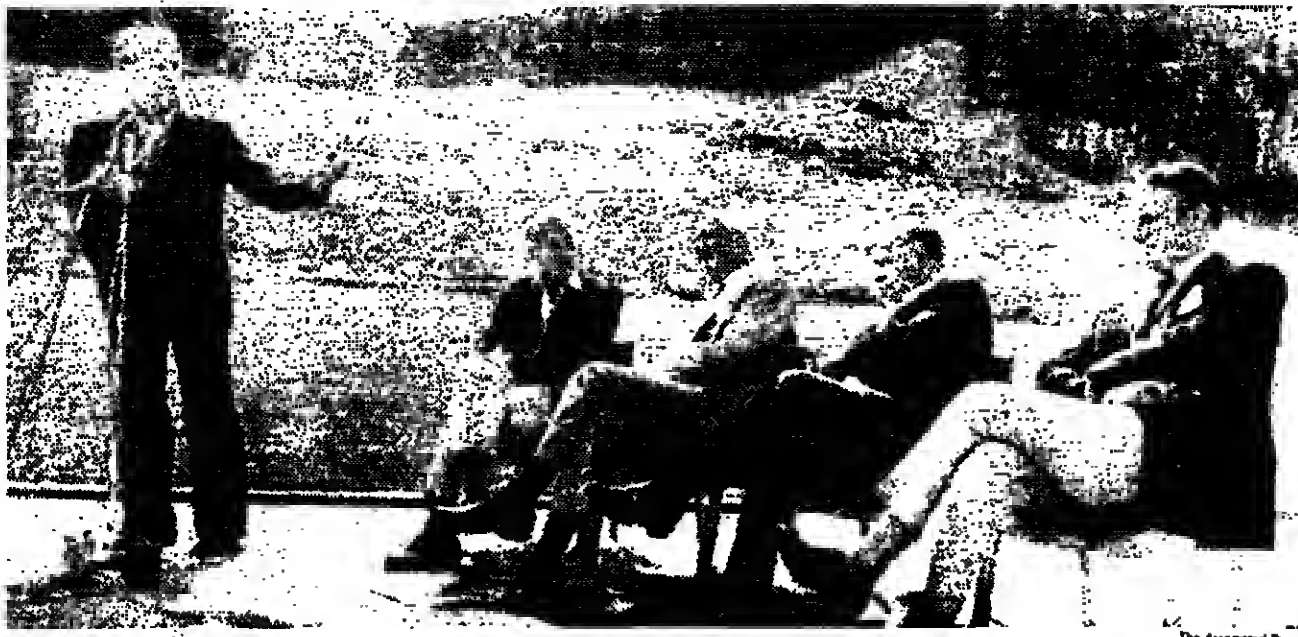
Deukmejian has called a special election on the plan in December. The plan, drafted by Republicans, aims to undo the advantages gained by Democrats when they held the State House in Sacramento. The Democrats have brought out an old warhorse, Jesse M. Unruh, to manage what they regard as a fight for political survival. Mr. Unruh, credited with saying "Money is the mother's milk of politics," is leading a fund-raising drive among special interest groups seeking influence in the State Legislature.

Americana

The snail darter, a tiny rare fish that blocked completion of the huge Tellico Dam in Tennessee for two years, has swum back from extinction.

Because the species was believed to exist only in the vicinity of the \$137-million dam, it took an act of Congress in 1978 to allow the dam to be finished despite environmentalists' protests.

Now snail darters have been found elsewhere, and federal wildlife officials have taken it off the endangered species list.



Gerald R. Ford meets the press. To his left: Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, James Callaghan, Helmut Schmidt, Malcolm Fraser.

Ford Urges Reagan to Cut Spending, Raise Taxes

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

VAIL, Colorado — Former President Gerald R. Ford has urged the Reagan administration to "stretch out" payments for its military buildup, to reduce domestic spending and to consider tax increases in order to reduce federal budget deficits.

The former president joined Saturday with the former leaders of West Germany, France, Britain and Australia in warning the deficit a threat to the world economy.

They were meeting in this Rocky Mountain resort at Mr. Ford's invitation, to participate in the second annual Gerald R. Ford Forum sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, a research organization in Washington. The meeting, attended by 50 corporate heads, was closed to the press and public. Mr. Ford discussed his views on the

deficits at a subsequent news conference.

Mr. Ford said at the meeting that the administration believes will exceed \$200 billion in the 1983 fiscal year, would be "stretch out" spending for arms development programs. Another, he said, would be to abandon plans to index taxes beginning in 1986. He also mentioned the possibility of an import duty on crude oil, participants said.

Administration officials, led by President Ronald Reagan, have strongly resisted the notion of further tax increases to balance the budget. Mr. Reagan has said that

indication will not be dropped. Mr. Ford is also known to believe that the Reagan administration should accelerate its efforts to reach an arms agreement with the Soviet Union.

Concern about the U.S. budget deficits was a major topic of discussion among former Chancellor Hel-

mut Schmidt of West Germany, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, former Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain and former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia.

They all said that deficits as currently estimated are intolerable. Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Fraser referred to them as a "menace," and all of the leaders except Mr. Giscard d'Estaing agreed that the deficit should be reduced by a combination of increased taxes and lowered spending.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who turned out to be the most sympathetic to the Reagan administration, expressed the view that budget deficits should be trimmed primarily by controlling expenses, because taxes are already too high.

Mr. Schmidt said that the high unemployment and stagnation that had dominated the economies in Europe and in North America for

the past few years constitute "a political menace" comparable to the one that preceded the rise of Hitler in Germany in the early 1930s.

In general, Mr. Schmidt appeared to be the most critical among the foreign leaders of U.S. policy-making and policy-makers. He also said that the last two economic summits at Versailles and Williamsburg failed because they did not prevent a further deterioration of the Western alliance.

Among Asian participants at the conference, a major informal topic of discussion was Mr. Reagan's plans to visit the Philippines this fall, following the assassination Aug. 21 of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Mr. Fraser said he hoped that Reagan could still make the trip, which holds important symbolism for the region, but noted the emergence of a security problem.

U.S., Russia to Resume Talks on an Agreement On Cultural Exchanges

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to reopen negotiations on a new cultural and scientific exchange agreement, State Department officials say.

The officials said Friday that talks would also be renewed on establishing consulates in New York and Kiev. Both projects had been suspended by the United States in response to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

A State Department official said that the United States proposed earlier in the summer that the talks be resumed and that the Soviet Union's response was received a few weeks ago. Discussions on the exchange accord are expected to begin in about a month, probably in Moscow, talks on the consulate question are likely to be held in Washington at the same time.

The decision to take steps toward more normal relations was disclosed one day after the secretary of Agriculture, John R. Block, signed a five-year grain agreement in Moscow in which Washington pledged not to interrupt its supply of grain.

In addition, the Reagan administration has taken some other actions meant to signal a willingness to improve relations, the State Department officials said.

These include the decision last weekend to allow the sale, without export licensing, of tractors to lay pipelines in the Soviet Union; the decision to let the son of a Soviet diplomat return to Moscow, even though the youth, Andrei V. Berzhkov, had apparently written to President Ronald Reagan seeking asylum; and an unpublished decision to extend the terms of cooperation agreements on atomic energy and transportation.

After the Soviet move into Afghanistan, President Jimmy Carter put curbs on grain sales to the Soviet Union; allowed the cultural and scientific exchange accord to lapse; suspended plans to establish consulates in New York and Kiev; and took several other steps to dramatize U.S. anger.

The decision to lift some of the sanctions comes at a time when more than 100,000 Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. "We decided very simply that we were shooting ourselves in the foot," an official said Friday. "We got a lot out of the exchange agreement, particularly the touring exhibitions, and a mission in the heart of the Ukraine would be very beneficial."

U.S. Telephone Workers End Strike

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Communications Workers of America ended its 22-day nationwide telephone strike Sunday and said the union's 675,000 workers will be back on the job by Monday at the latest.

"The CWA strike against the Bell system is over," the union spokesman, Duane Trecker, said early Sunday. He spoke after final contract agreements were reached with Bell of Pennsylvania and Western Electric installation workers.

"These are tentative agreements," said Mr. Trecker, "but we've shaken hands."

The tentative three-year national contract provides for a 16.4 percent average wage increase over the life of the agreement and for improvements in employment security. The union said the package is valued at more than \$3 billion in salary, pension and benefits improvements.

The walkout has had little effect on basic telephone service, although it has curtailed installations and repair work.

U.S. Sees Salvadoran Forces Gaining on Rebels

By Michael Geder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has received a new intelligence report saying government troops in El Salvador have seized the initiative from leftist guerrillas.

Administration officials described the general tone of the report as "cautiously optimistic" about the government forces' long-term chances. But, the officials said, the assessment assumed U.S. "consistency" in continuing to supply economic and military aid and training.

The report warned that rebel forces would probably soon make a dramatic counterattack or undertake some other attention-getting action, possibly including attacks on U.S. advisers in El Salvador, in an attempt to regain credibility and support as a fighting force.

The interagency analysis, prepared under the direction of the Central Intelligence Agency with Pentagon and State Department participation, was delivered to Mr. Reagan in the last two weeks, administration officials said.

White House policymakers were said to be "encouraged" both by the CIA report and a separate assessment by military officers assigned to the White House who make frequent trips to Central America. Their report reached similar conclusions.

The military assessment was made after the CIA report arrived

at the White House, sources said, in part because some officials were concerned that the administration might become too euphoric over the agency's appraisal.

Although the military report backed the general CIA findings, the officials said, it placed additional emphasis on the likelihood of a new attack by the guerrillas.

Officials said the reports were read in the White House as signs that administration policy was working and was beginning to pay "a return on the investment" of millions of dollars in economic and military aid, military training and stepped-up diplomatic activity.

The officials, who said there was now a "clear consensus" within the intelligence community that Salvadoran government forces "are on the offensive and have seized the initiative," hope that the new assessments will bolster the case for congressional approval of administration aid requests.

An official who visits the region frequently contended that the situation had improved dramatically since last year. Both the CIA and White House reports attribute the improvement to several factors.

These include continued training of Salvadoran troops by U.S. Army specialists; re-equipment bonuses; a more aggressive defense minister, General Eugenio Vides Casanova, who took over in April; adoption of small-unit tactics and seven-day-a-week operations as opposed to a more leisurely pace of battle in the

past; and "civic action" programs that are said to reduce military abuses of the civilian population.

There is little dispute in Washington that Salvadoran forces have seized the initiative in recent months, moving with force back into provinces that were once guerrilla strongholds, such as San Vicente and Usulután.

Intelligence officials have said recently that it is highly likely that the improved performance of the 25,000-man Salvadoran Army has knocked the 6,000 or so armed guerrillas off balance and made it more difficult for them to coordinate actions and to regroup. A demonstration that the government forces can hold territory and keep the pressure on will have important impact, they said.

But they also said that it was not clear that the government has really taken a toll on the guerrillas in terms of knocking men and equipment out of action.

It is widely expected in Washington, however, that the guerrillas will do something soon to regain credibility and support, both within El Salvador and among their backers in Eastern Europe, Cuba and Nicaragua.

An official contended that there was "evidence" to support the warning, presumably interpreted communications traffic from Cuba and Nicaragua, directing the guerrillas to undertake such actions.

Sources said it was possible that the rebels would attack U.S. trainers or facilities, try to shoot down a

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Salvadoran Rebels Express Skepticism On U.S. Commitment to Seek Accord

By William D. Montalbano
Los Angeles Times Service

PANAMA CITY — On the eve of their first substantive meeting with the U.S. special envoy to Central America, Salvadoran rebels rejected participation in scheduled elections in El Salvador and voiced skepticism about the U.S. commitment to a negotiated settlement of the civil war.

Two members of the four-man rebel negotiating team said Saturday that there was no prospect that their meeting with Richard B. Stone could produce a cease-fire in the war, which is believed to have claimed more than 40,000 lives since 1979.

Mr. Stone, who was to leave Washington on Sunday, is to meet with the rebels within the next few

days at a site both sides are pledged not to disclose in advance.

The negotiation positions of the United States, the Salvadoran government and the rebels appear to weigh heavily against the success of Mr. Stone's peace-seeking effort.

"We are skeptical, not to say pessimistic," said Mario Aguinaldo, a Communist member of the rebel delegation who represents the guerrilla's military steering committee.

Guillermo Ungo, a Social Democrat who heads the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the political arm of the Salvadoran guerrilla organization, said: "We don't believe there is a willingness on the part of the United States to negotiate."

Mr. Stone's mission is to act as a mediator between the rebels and the Salvadoran government in seeking to arrange leftist participation in national elections scheduled for the first quarter of 1984.

The rebels insist that the United States is a principal in the Salvadoran drama and must participate as a principal in any peace talks.

"We believe the United States could contribute to solving the conflict," Mr. Ungo said, "just as it has contributed to aggravating it."

The guerrillas argue that meaningful elections are possible only after a transitional period in which dissident forces are incorporated into Salvadoran society and exercise a share of power.

The idea of power-sharing is rejected by both the United States and major political forces in El Salvador, which contend that the only way for power to be apportioned democratically is through elections.

"We don't oppose elections," Mr. Ungo said. "On the contrary, we believe they are necessary, so long as there are full guarantees of participation. Elections already have been postponed. There is no

reason why they could not be postponed again."

The United States has pressed El Salvador to hold presidential elections before the end of 1983, but organizational and financial problems, as well as political disputes, have pushed them back into the first part of 1984.

Mr. Ungo and Mr. Aguinaldo criticized what they called the paradoxical approach of the Reagan administration: calling for peace while increasing the U.S. military presence in Central America.

U.S. Sets Inquiry On Refugee Aid To El Salvador

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador has announced it is investigating reports that some U.S. funds intended to help feed war refugees have been diverted by the Salvadoran Army to feed soldiers.

The embassy announcement Friday came after a source close to the Salvadoran military high command said the money, provided under an Agency for International Development program, had been diverted to feed troops in eastern San Vicente province. U.S. legislation prohibits the use of humanitarian food aid to feed soldiers.

An embassy spokesman said there was "no concrete information" indicating the army was diverting food.

"Given the absence of a packaged field ration," he said, "obviously we are not in a position to deny that no food has ever been diverted. We are looking into the matter."

Emergency Power Rule Will Be Lifted in Chile

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Chile's military government has lifted the state of emergency and granted the return of 1,160 more exiles, continuing the political relaxation begun by the interior minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, after his appointment earlier this month.

The government announced Friday night that the state of emergency imposed after the coup that brought General Augusto Pinochet to power Sept. 11, 1973, would end Monday.

Diplomats said Saturday, however, that while the ending of emergency powers had great political significance it would have little practical effect. General Pinochet will retain sweeping powers under a constitution approved by referendum in 1980.

The list of exiles who can return, published Saturday, was the second issued in a week with more than 1,000 names.

The lifting of the state of emergency and the prompt return of thousands of exiles were among demands made by opposition leaders in a meeting Thursday with Mr. Jarpa, and it followed anti-government violence earlier this month in which 24 persons were killed.

Beginning Monday, restrictions on night driving will be removed and the military authorities will no longer be able to impose curfews, but the constitution allows the gov-

ernment to detain people for five days without charges, exile them, and ban meetings or new publications.

The five party leaders in the Democratic Alliance urged Mr. Jarpa to abolish the article of the constitution that gives the government special powers. Mr. Jarpa said he did not want to use it often but made no other commitment.

The list of exiles was published as one of the most prominent exiles, the former justice minister, Jaime Castillo, returned Saturday to a reception by a crowd of 500 people that chanted anti-government slogans.

Mr. Castillo, president of the Chilean human rights commission when he was expelled for the second time in August 1981, was among more than 1,000 exiles who have returned recently.

The alliance, which publicly demands the resignation of General Pinochet and a return to democracy in 18 months, presented Mr. Jarpa with a list of eight measures.

They included an end to the state of emergency, the return of all exiles, the legalization of political parties, the passing of an electoral law and guarantees for freedom of expression and assembly.

Mr. Jarpa said that many of the demands, including legalization of political parties, could be met soon. But he criticized the alliance's call for a new day of protest Sept. 8.

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OIL AND MONEY
CONFERENCE.
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The fourth annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" will take place December 8 and 9 in London. The program will include sessions on the following subjects: the investment outlook for energy, structural versus cyclical change in the oil markets, the impact of declining oil prices and demand on the producing countries, and the oil futures market.

For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: (33-1) 747-12-45, Ext. 316. Telex: 612832.

INTERNATIONAL
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Herald Tribune

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Marching: 1963, 1983

No one thought it would be, and it wasn't. Saturday's civil rights march in Washington was not the march of 1963. The march of Aug. 27, 1983, was less focused, less thematic, less morally intense. It was also more political in a particular sense. There were stretches, hearing the rhetoric — the boilerplate, really — that some of its speakers thought fitting for the occasion, when you might have imagined you were sitting through those preliminary, time-killing sessions at a Democratic National Convention when speaker after speaker jumps up and down on the Republican adversary.

Down with Reagan! — that was the message. We do not speak as particular admirers of the Reagan administration's attitude toward civil rights. But we do think that so far as the fulfillment of Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream is concerned, anyone who believes that the Reagan government is the problem and that its replacement is the solution is living a different kind of dream: a pipedream.

Precisely because the terrain has become so much more complicated than it once was, because so many different interests and values and claims have come into conflict in the drive to fulfill the promise of racial justice, a renewal of the essentially simple and unassailable moral proposition involved was a good and necessary idea. There were many speakers who, in various parts of their speeches, did handsomely recapture and rekindle the commitment that the 1963 march was all about.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson himself, speak-

ing eloquently of progress made and new challenges yet to be overcome ("Apartheid — illegal segregation — is over. But 20 years later we do not have equality. We have moved in, now we must move up..."), called attention to the classic, mean irony. Progress inevitably reveals new barriers and troubles, or, more exactly, it reveals barriers and troubles that one did not even have the luxury of addressing before when so many stark, elementary injustices had yet to be addressed.

With or without romance and nostalgia, it is almost impossible to recreate the mood and condition of civil rights in 1963 with any fidelity. Few now remember the apprehension that seized both blacks and whites as to whether such a march could be peaceable. How much the nation was to experience and learn — much of it bloody and painful — about the politics of mass mobilization in the years to follow. And how innocent and gentle that 1963 march now seems in retrospect.

Our sense of Saturday's march is that — unsurprisingly, given the horrendous difficulties and the great disappointments attending the current effort to achieve social and racial justice in America — it revealed a movement that has yet to find its most persuasive theme and its voice. We also believe that the act of assembly was essential and that the fundamental commitment it honored is as alive and compelling today as it was in the days when Martin Luther King Jr. lived.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arms Control Stirrings

Is Kenneth Adelman trying to rearm the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, or merely to disarm its critics? It is too early to tell, and it is probably wise to be skeptical, but at least the bureaucratic bureaucracy has stopped and constructive changes seem under way.

When Mr. Adelman was nominated in January the agency was being described as a basket case after two years of purges, right-wing sniping and administration neglect — and he was a critic of arms control. It took him three months to win confirmation from the Senate. Four months later he is trying to convince Congress that he favors arms control and that the administration gives it high priority. Its prior priority could hardly have been lower.

When he was named, the arms control agency's budget had been cut 30 percent. A third of its top 28 positions were vacant. Research funds had been slashed from \$6 million a year to \$1 million. Its arms control library, the largest in the country, had been shipped to a university. Its central records office was wiped out, something tantamount to a lobotomy. Most damaging, the operations analysis division had been abolished and its staff scattered, along with its computer hardware and software. That prevents the agency from doing the classified studies that have been described as "the only resource within the government that

could keep the Pentagon honest and pose hard questions in inter-agency debates."

Since then President Reagan has asked Congress to increase the agency's \$21 million budget — by only \$2 million; but, compared with brutal cuts, any increase would look rosy. The agency's four assistant directors are to have the rank of the assistant secretaries of state and defense they deal with. The professional staff of 154 is to go up 25.

This is minimal good news. The agency's research and analysis enables it to function effectively as an advocate of arms control in adversarial inter-agency debates. It is unclear whether Mr. Adelman has the commitment and the stature to play that role or even to regain the research capability that might make it possible. The half dozen new arms control proposals of recent months appear to come from the White House and the State Department rather than the agency. Most seem to have been designed to move Congress on the MX and other military appropriations or to reduce the Soviet-U.S. challenge to make a Reagan-Andropov summit meeting conceivable. But once go far enough to achieve significant arms control agreement. It is only with that kind of undertaking that Mr. Adelman can become a force for disarmament.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Discouragement in Poland

Solidarity has lost steam, and this is partly a consequence of the pope's recent visit when he advised the underground leadership to avoid confrontation and to seek a dialogue.

General Jaruzelski is no nearer winning the hearts and minds of the Polish people, who at best remain sullen and indifferent toward the regime. However, the populace has tired after three years of riots, protests and demonstrations. Daily life is hard at a time of food shortages, so there is no strong stomach even for nonviolent protest.

The Russians may not be altogether reassured about the situation, but the Kremlin can do little about it. In the general's defense it can be said that he has kept the Russians out, as intervention would have had disastrous consequences for the Polish people.

It is too early to dismiss Solidarity as a spent force. It only requires a spark to rekindle an upsurge of protest. The Polish authorities are only too aware of the danger, as there are reports the authorities are discussing how far they can allow food prices to rise without causing protests. It was the attempt to raise meat prices more than three years ago that brought the birth of Solidarity.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Japan and Armed Deterrence

The just-released 1983 white paper on defense says that the global balance of power would shift in favor of the Soviet Union if its present rate of military expansion is left unchecked. The world has been spared another all-out war so far solely because nuclear as well

as conventional weapons have acted as a deterrent. Peace has rested on a fragile balance of power between the West, led by the United States, and the East, headed by the Soviet Union. If and when this power balance is broken, frightening consequences will follow.

The white paper stresses that Japan, as a member of the West, must make every effort to help maintain the global balance of power.

The Japanese people tend to shy away from any discussion of national defense. They take the attitude that if they ignore the subject altogether, they will be left in peace. Such head-in-the-sand thinking is dangerous.

The government needs to make an effort to get the people to accept that a strong defense is their best insurance against an aggressor.

— The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

Mitterrand and America

During the Resistance François Mitterrand developed a deep admiration for Anglo-Saxons. Unlike General de Gaulle, whose resentment of America began in that period, Mr. Mitterrand feels genuine gratitude. To this he adds an awareness of basic solidarity. For him the alliance is not an academic notion; it is essential, since it guarantees the survival of an ancient civilization that gave rise to the rule of law. Still, the Americans are not as he would like them to be, that is, loyal to their ideals. His disappointment is proportional with his expectation — considerable.

Basically, nevertheless, France under Mr. Mitterrand has chosen sides clearly in its analysis of the East-West power balance.

— J.-M. Colombani in Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR AUG. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Organized Labor Backs Bryan
LONDON — "The Morning Post," alluding to the American Presidential election, says, "The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated societies have apparently decided that Mr. Bryan is the candidate most deserving of their support, and in addition to the support of organized labor, Mr. Bryan can perhaps count on the general wave of radical sentiment which has swept over the country. But on the other hand Mr. Taft can claim that he is prepared to carry on President [Theodore] Roosevelt's progressive policy. The tremendous power of the business world must be borne in mind, and it is probable that in this quarter Mr. Bryan is still regarded as a deluded visionary and a dangerous charlatan."

1933: A Roosevelt Adviser Resigns
NEW YORK — Professor Raymond Moley, long regarded as chief of the President's "brain-trust," has caused a sensation in political and official circles by resigning his post as assistant secretary of state to become associated with Vincent Astor, close friend of Mr. Roosevelt, in a new weekly magazine which will emphasize government and politics. Moley's retirement from a post in which he was one of the closest advisers of the President is seen in some circles as the result of differences between him and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, differences which were acute during the London Economic Conference. In other quarters it is reported that Moley's views were too conservative even for the President.

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The National Interest: Moral Authority and New Rules

By Marcus Raskin

And of course other nations would be quick to see the merit of a system of security that decreased the role of the superpowers as ex cathedra arbiters of world politics.

The world's deteriorating international system should be a warning signal that immediate and dramatic action must be taken to establish new rules of international behavior. In the last nine years there have been at least nine interventions by one nation into another. This international anarchy is breeding disaster.

Policymakers have mistakenly believed that the Western alliance is primarily military. In fact the military aspect of the alliance is only a means to greater division among the Western democracies, which are and should be allied by common values and not by common militarism.

Today's NATO "strategy" is more the product of bureaucratic inertia than serious military thinking. Does anyone believe that the U.S. Congress of 1983 would agree to send 7,000 nuclear weapons to Western

Europe — the number that has wound up there virtually by accident? Does anyone believe that the nations of Western Europe would now accept 7,000 nuclear weapons if the United States offered to send them?

The adage that one prepares for war in order to have peace is contradicted by virtually every war in history. If one seeks a platitudinous policy to base a policy, it would be better to recall William Graham Sumner's phrase, "What we prepare for is what we shall get."

Arms strategists love to play the politics of balance of power. National security bureaucrats and policymakers revel in playing one nation against another. It is thought good for the American national interest if China and the Soviet Union are at sword's point, and advantageous if military and economic dependencies develop between the United States and the Third World. But it is little more than hubris to think that the United States controls the actions even of small nations.

Instead there is a familiar, repeti-

tive cycle. First the United States promises financial and military aid to a Third World country, and with that it pledges, formally or implicitly, unending loyalty — which of course it cannot deliver in practice. The smaller state's leadership then sees the United States as its guarantor for all activities, sometimes including the repression of its own populace, as in the Philippines and Guatemala.

If the client leadership has an expansionary appetite, it takes America's commitments as a blank check for future action. On the other hand, American leaders must soon seek ways to limit commitment, to extricate the United States from those of its client's activities that it does not really want to endorse.

In U.S. relations with Central America, the Reagan administration seeks a military solution through military aid and increased levels of violence, to the detriment of long-term interests. The habit of mind behind that approach also causes America to press Japanese rearmament and to accept Taiwan's arms claims even

though they undercut world stability and U.S. interests in Asia.

National security leaders have failed to take adequate cognizance of the changed meaning of power in international politics.

Thus, American leadership after President Kennedy's death and throughout the Vietnam War committed the cardinal sin of assuming that military force would accomplish political victory. This did not take into account the nature of wars of national resistance and decolonization. The French, for example, "won" the war against the Algerians, but the victory meant nothing politically.

American intervention militarily or covertly in Third World nations increases devastation and in so doing will solve their political problems of hunger, oppression, and disease. Nor will increased levels of violence result in stability or in restoring oligarchy to its former dominance.

As Martin Luther King Jr. understood so well, the power of the police in enforcing unjust laws will not be effective where there are movements of large numbers of people. That also applies to international politics.

Statesmen would do well to court moral authority as well as economic and military authority. This does not mean that the United States should militarily overthrow apartheid regimes, or militarily assist liberation movements. It does require a different time clock that will enable us to see international politics in the context of long-term historical changes. America should embrace the human rights principles of Martin Luther King Jr. in its foreign policy. This would mean, for example, embracing the values proclaimed in various covenants on human rights that America has yet to ratify.

The time is propitious for studying our Cold War diplomatic success that allowed the United States to cut its military budget and that guaranteed freedom and stability in Central Europe. I speak of the Austrian state treaty signed in 1955 by the great powers, including the Soviet Union, which resulted in the removal of foreign troops — including Soviet occupation troops — from Austria.

American security would be best served economically and politically if the Warsaw Pact and the NATO alliance initiated discussions to transform regional pact arrangements as the first stage of a world security program that de-emphasizes military forces and places emphasis on disarmament and the construction of a viable international political order.

Who remembers that in 1961 the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a framework for achieving general and complete disarmament? Known as the McCloy-Zorin agreement, this successful negotiation led to both nations tabling their respective proposals in 1962. Unfortunately, these discussions were superseded by concern with more "realistic" and incremental measures that accepted arms control as the only way to deal with the arms race.

But arms control has a fatal flaw. It guarantees that an arms race will break out with weapons that are not covered by the specific agreement. It should be recalled that the United Nations was meant to transcend the alliance system so that a world security and disarmament arrangement could be established.

It is a hard-headed strategist who has so eagerly brought us to the current impasse in human affairs: America's Tories in the 18th century thought a United States of America would be a joke, impossible to manage, because it would be impossible to meld the interests of conflicting peoples. But isn't the arms race and the current, mad international situation the cruel joke?

The reality is that if the United Nations did not exist, it would have to be created. It is the one place where the world seeks to find a means of expressing its highest aspirations and its real needs, bringing both into a forum in which practical, positive results are possible.

Let's put it to the world's peoples whether they want more of what we've had since 1945, or more of what we dreamed of when the UN Charter was written. Those with the hubris to believe that the status quo would prevail in a debate between such human nature and the deep anxieties of the first age in human history that can realistically be described as perhaps the last age in human history.

Even now, I remember this vividly. But today I have more hope that my grandchildren won't have any idea what I'm talking about.

The Washington Post.



Martin Luther King Jr. speaking in 1963.

A Long Way Still to Go

By Courtland Milloy

WASHINGTON — Twenty years from now I'll tell my grandchildren about the March of '63, and how we marched, arm, to the Mall, again, and one of them is sure to ask why? Lord knows, child.

When I arrived at the Mall, the gospel sounds of "Sweet Home in the Rock" were beckoning brothers and sisters, and suddenly I felt a special invitation to join in. I hadn't seen a crowd so integrated since the Redskins carried the Superbowl trophy down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Here was Joseph Rollins, a 75-year-old retired postal worker from Cairo, Illinois, who marched 20 years ago. "White people used to put their dogs on me and laugh about it," he said. "You couldn't call on the law because they were the law. All we had was the Lord. Now, look around: white walking hand-in-hand with black. I still feel uncomfortable shaking the white man's hand, but that's why the younger people have to keep the struggle going."

And here was Kelsey Beshears, 85, from St. Joseph, Missouri, who had also marched in 1963. You talk to the old folks for a while, and historical perspective comes into view. "I just wanted to relieve some of what happened 20 years ago," she said from her wheelchair. "The enthusiasm builds up and hope is high. It's a little more sophisticated than it was 20 years ago, because then there were people operating from the gut. Now it's from the heart."

I began to feel better with each person I met. Okay, so nobody likes Ronald Reagan. But no one was consumed with hate. What did show was an undercurrent of frustration and a sense that even though much had been accomplished, the marchers still had a long way to go.

Elbert Ransau Jr., a District of Columbia government employee and

cousin of Judge Evans, the slain civil rights leader, told me he thought it was a "shame" people felt compelled to march in 1963. For all the changes that have occurred, he said, some things have stayed the same.

Here is a man who rode the same bus line to school as Rosa Parks, who sang in the choir at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, next to Coretta Scott King while Dr. King preached.

On Mr. Ransau's office wall is a 1968 Chicago newspaper clipping of him and Jesse Jackson protesting outside a real estate firm. "The issues for blacks are the same as they were not just in 1963 but 1953 — jobs," Mr. Ransau said. "We were lulled into believing that once we got an education, good jobs would follow. But overt discrimination has been replaced by subtle segregation."

The Reverend C.T. Vivian came in over the loudspeakers saying that the "voice of freedom" that was heard 20 years ago has been replaced with a voice of violence that speaks a racist language, and that there is a "voice of silence from the White House when there should be a demand for justice." At that point I remembered C.T. Vivian from television footage back during the 1960s.

He didn't get much applause Saturday, but then I don't think many people knew he took one of the most brutal beatings ever administered by Southern white policemen. Every time he took a step toward the voter registration table in the Dallas County, Alabama, courthouse, a deputy sheriff would club him to the ground. And C.T. Vivian would get up and take two more steps.

Even now, I remember this vividly. But today I have more hope that my grandchildren won't have any idea what I'm talking about.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For a Federal Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka, like nearby India, consisted of several kingdoms before it was colonized. The British, masters of "divide and rule," had no intention of uniting the peoples in their colonies. India was unified for the first time in thousands of years, under the leadership of Mohandas Gandhi, during its struggle for independence.

Unification did not take place in Sri Lanka. When independence came in 1948, the minority Tamils in the north and east were not integrated. The Moslems of British India demanded and obtained a separate nation. In Sri Lanka, the Tamils trusted the majority Sinhalese, and integration was gradually taking place until, in 1956, Sinhalese was made the only official language of Sri Lanka. Only Tamils and Marxists opposed the language act.

The concern of Tamils that they could lose their cultural identity is understandable. So their main political party asked, using peaceful methods only, for a federal government, as in India. It was the refusal by successive governments to grant this demand, or even to consider it, that led to the present radical demand for a separate Tamil nation.

The sad truth is that the Sinhalese-

Alfonso and Iron Horse

Regarding accidentally inverted "75 and 50 Years Ago" extracts from Aug. 19, 1908 and 1933 (HT, Aug. 19):

King Alfonso XIII was cheered in Bilbao in 1908 and not in 1933, by which time he had abdicated and was no longer in Spain.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER, Boulogne, France.

Lou Gehrig, the "Iron Horse," retired in 1939, having played for the Yankees since the early 1920s.

GILBERT H. SINSHEIMER, Geneva.

You reversed the 1908 and 1933 items. King Alfonso could not have heard the crafty Basques shout across the Plaza de la República de Beogoia in 1933 because he was by that time in Fontainebleau, France.

As it happened, ex-King Alfonso and Lou Gehrig both died in 1941. Speaking of Basques, Professor Barbara Mujica (in "What is a Hispanic?" HT, Aug. 10) writes, "My last name is Spanish." I have written her a postcard saying, "Mujica is Basque, pre-Aztec and possibly Cro-Magnon. White, of course."

JUAN BEIZTEGUI UGALDE, Zarautz, Spain.

International Bond Prices — Week of August 26

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiers Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 5)									
Int'l	Security	% Yield	Price	Life	Int'l	Security	% Yield	Price	Life
520	Harvard	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	520	Harvard	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
521	Berkeley City	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	521	Berkeley City	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
522	San Francisco	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	522	San Francisco	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
523	San Jose	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	523	San Jose	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
524	San Diego	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	524	San Diego	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
525	San Antonio	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	525	San Antonio	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
526	San Marcos	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	526	San Marcos	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
527	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	527	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
528	San Bernardino	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	528	San Bernardino	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
529	San Gabriel	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	529	San Gabriel	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
530	San Clemente	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	530	San Clemente	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
531	San Juan Capistrano	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	531	San Juan Capistrano	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
532	San Luis Rey	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	532	San Luis Rey	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
533	San Marcos	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	533	San Marcos	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
534	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	534	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
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541	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	541	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
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584	San Bernardino	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	584	San Bernardino	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
585	San Gabriel	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	585	San Gabriel	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
586	San Clemente	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	586	San Clemente	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
587	San Juan Capistrano	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	587	San Juan Capistrano	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
588	San Luis Rey	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	588	San Luis Rey	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
589	San Marcos	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	589	San Marcos	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
590	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	590	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
591	San Bernardino	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	591	San Bernardino	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
592	San Gabriel	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	592	San Gabriel	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
593	San Clemente	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	593	San Clemente	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
594	San Juan Capistrano	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	594	San Juan Capistrano	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
595	San Luis Rey	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	595	San Luis Rey	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
596	San Marcos	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	596	San Marcos	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
597	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	597	San Luis Obispo	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
598	San Bernardino	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	598	San Bernardino	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
599	San Gabriel	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	599	San Gabriel	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1
600	San Clemente	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1	600	San Clemente	12 1/2	102 1/2	10/1

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS —
On convertibles having a conversion
premium of less than 10%.

Explanation of Symbols —
Cdn Canadian Dollar
Eur European Currency Unit
Mex Mexican Peso
Nld Dutch Guilder
Sfr Swiss Franc
Yen Japanese Yen

WestLB

Eurobonds • DM Bonds • Schuldscheine
for dealing prices call

Düsseldorf
WestLB Deutsche Landesbank, Head Office, P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf 1
Telex 8 881 881/8 881 882

London
WestLB International Bank, 41, Moorgate, London EC3R 6AE/UK
Telephone 538 5141 • Telex 267 884

Luxembourg
WestLB International S.A., 32-34, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte,
Luxembourg, telephone 44 74 11 • Telex 28 31

Hong Kong
WestLB Asia Limited, 8A Tower, 36th Floor, 12 Harbour Road, Hong Kong
Telephone 5 54 20 288 • Telex 75 142 HX

Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds • WestLB
Westdeutsche Landesbank

EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

New Issues Expected as Market Looks Expensive Against U.S. Treasuries

LONDON — The Eurobond market had a brief bout of optimism this month, but quickly recovered. As the news from New York turned bearish again last week, Eurobonds looked expensive compared with U.S. Treasury paper. "I think the market has just about had its run for a while," said Allan Wilson, an executive director at Continental Illinois Ltd. in London. He predicted a "retrenchment" when trading resumes this week.

In the circumstances, dealers say they expect a light helping of new issues this week.

Likely to be deferred is a planned Eurodollar straight issue from Citicorp, the British oil-exploration and production company sold by its government to private investors last autumn. Goldman Sachs, assigned as lead manager for last week's British first Eurobond issue, is waiting for a more green market, syndication specialists say.

This month's half-hearted rally away to generalized gloom late Thursday after the Federal Reserve blatantly had siphoned reserves out of the U.S. credit market, pushing short-term interest rates upward.

Then came Friday's money-supply report, showing a modest decline of \$200 million in M-1 when the market was primed for a surge of nearly \$1 billion.

Even before those setbacks, the Eurobond market was looking expensive in relation to U.S. Treasuries.

Jeffrey Hanna, a senior analyst at Salomon Brothers in New York, reported that the spread between the yields of Eurobonds and top-quality Eurodollar bonds was unusually thin. As of Thursday, 10-year Treasury and Eurobonds averaged 11.65 percent on a semi-annual basis. On the same basis, prime Eurodollar bonds were just 14 basis points higher, at 11.79 percent.

That spread compares with an average of 76 basis points over the past 2 months and 60 to 65 points over the past five years, Mr. Hanna said. For investors who expect a sharp rally, "now is a very good time to switch from Eurobonds to Treasuries," he said, noting that Treasury prices probably would rise much more steeply in response to a decline in interest rates.

Salomon Sees Higher Rates

Because Salomon remains persuaded that rates are headed higher, however, it does not recommend such switches. When interest rates rise, Treasuries tend to fall much further than Eurobonds.

Even so, investors are likely to avoid buying more Eurobonds until yields return to a more normal relation. Dennis Montalbano, chief Eurobond trader at Merrill Lynch in London, said, "At the moment, it still takes more sense to be invested in Treasuries."

To overcome that problem, the World Bank affixed fairly generous terms to last week's \$200-million note issue. The 10-year issue, led by Deutsche Bank and Credit Suisse First Boston, was priced at par and carries a coupon of 12 percent. Syndicate sources said the issue was sought by the Eurobond market only after the World Bank had failed to get the terms it wanted from the U.S. market.

Demand in Europe was strong. Despite the weak market, the notes (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Eurobond Yields	
For Week Ended Aug. 26	
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %

Market Turnover	
For Week Ended Aug. 26	
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %

U.S. Automakers Thriving in European Market

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — U.S. car makers, long trailing in the European field, are finding themselves in the driver's seat. For the first time, Europe's leading seller is a U.S. company — Ford Motor Co. — and General Motors is scoring sharp gains in the Continent's auto markets.

In the first half of this year, Ford of Europe sold 726,000 vehicles, edging out Renault, the French automaker, as the largest seller. Ford, whose sales rose more than 11 percent in the half, now has a 12.6-percent share of Europe's market, jumping into first place from fifth last year. Renault's sales fell nearly 10 percent, to 705,200 cars.

But the sharpest growth came at General Motors' European operations, No. 6 in the market. GM's sales increased nearly 25 percent in the first half from a year earlier. Its share of the European market has reached 11.9 percent, compared with 9.7 percent for all of last year.

The upswing in Europe is welcome news at both companies' U.S. headquarters. Strains on European profitability were acutely felt in recent years, as Ford and GM suffered prolonged slumps in their European markets.

Two years ago, GM had a loss of more than \$425 million in Europe. Last year things turned around, and the big automaker had a \$35.2-million profit in Europe. This year, Ferdinand Piecher, the chief executive officer at Opel, the West German subsidiary of GM, said he expects "significantly higher" earnings.

Ford Werke, the big West German unit, last month reported a \$123.7-million profit for 1982, after a \$54.7-million profit in 1981. In 1980, the division had a loss of \$184.8 million.

Industry analysts say the Americans' sales success is rooted first in appealing products. But they also credit Ford and GM with more skillful marketing, more persistent cost-cutting and an exploitation of their trans-Atlantic presence.

John Lawson, an auto-market analyst at Economic Models, a London consulting firm, said, "At Ford, they have two arrows in their quiver." Ford's new Sierra and the Orion, a version of the popular Escort that Ford will introduce next month, "should do very well," he said.

Since Ford introduced the Sierra, a medium-sized car sold in the United States as the Tempo, at the Paris auto show one year ago, the sleek, futuristic model has spearheaded Ford's European sales success. Its sales were largely responsible for the 26.2-percent production increase at Ford's West German plants in this year's first half, Daniel Goeudevert, Ford Werke's chief executive, told a recent news conference.

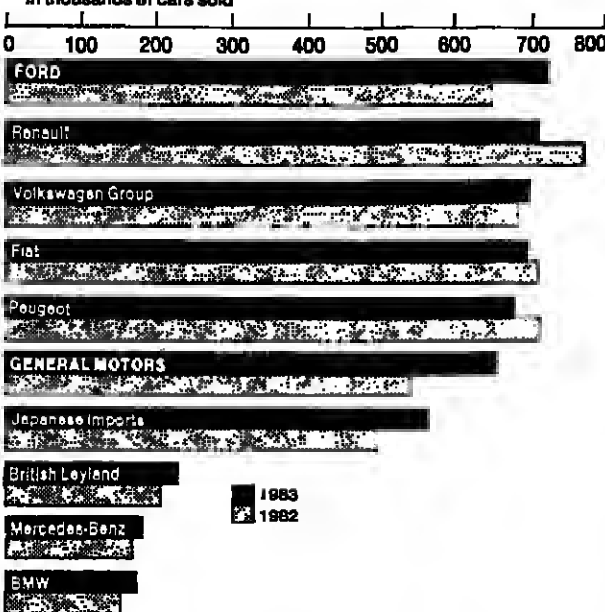
Similarly, Opel's Corsa, a front-wheel-drive subcompact 5-car designed by Opel and built in Spain, has pushed up GM's sales across the Continent since its introduction last year.

By all accounts, the new array of attractive models has been only one factor in the U.S. success. "Internally, both GM and Ford did a better job of cost reduction," said Donald Kress, an auto analyst at Booz, Allen & Hamilton, in Paris. "They really put the feet to the fire."

Opel, for example, has had an early-retirement program for three

Ford, G.M. Surge Ahead In European Auto Sales

European auto sales for the first six months of 1983 and 1982, in thousands of cars sold



years. Both Ford and GM are today producing many more cars with fewer people.

Analysis says that several European automakers have also done well in bringing down costs. But while European automakers generally focused on the factory floor, raising productivity by installing robots and other machinery, the U.S. automakers get higher marks for slashing costs away from the assembly line, by sorting out the tangled underbrush of suppliers that pushed up costs for most car manufacturers outside Japan and for cutting management overhead.

Another factor behind the U.S. success, other analysts said, was the adroit use of frequent product introductions as a marketing tool. This marketing technique, long a standby in Detroit's U.S. marketing, has become cheaper and easier to exploit, thanks to increased automation and new production methods.

"The Europeans tend to bring out a product and leave it on the market for, say, 10 years," said one analyst, who asked not to be named. Volkswagen's new Golf, due out this autumn, has disappointed numerous critics, who say it is a slightly larger but basically (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Traders' Record in Guessing Fed Actions and Data Is Uneven

By Michael Quin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The rewards for correctly guessing changes of interest rates are so large that Fed-watching and interest-rate forecasting are the bread and butter of Wall Street economists.

But all the brainpower that securities dealers and investors can muster does not enable them to consistently predict changes in Federal Reserve Board monetary policy or the weekly money-supply data that help determine the Fed's policy.

Last week was a good example of how imperfect is the knowledge of economists and traders. Early in the week, a drop in the overnight rate for bank loans in the federal funds market to 9 1/2 percent and predictions of a large decline in money supply were enough for some analysts to conclude that the Fed was easing monetary policy.

As a result, the 12 percent Treasury bonds due in 2013 went as high as 104 1/2 percent, to yield 11.43 percent.

By late Friday, however, the Fed had dashed hopes of an easing by

temporarily draining reserves from the banking system Thursday and then announcing a \$200-million decline in M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply. The decline was much smaller than had been expected. M-1 measures currency in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

By the end of the week, the 12 percent Treasury bond was offered at 102 1/2 percent, to yield 11.69 percent.

Victor Chang, director of marketing and research at Ehrlich-Bober Government Securities, said, "While the Fed has been trying to steer a steady course, the markets have been over-reacting in both directions."

While last week's speculation centered on the possibility that the Fed was easing, as recently as late July and early August there was widespread concern that the Fed might tighten policy and send overnight interest rates above 10 per-

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Aug. 26

1-Month Treasury	5.50 %
3-Month Treasury	5.50 %
6-Month Treasury	5.50 %
1-Year Treasury	5.50 %
2-Year Treasury	5.50 %
3-Year Treasury	5.50 %
5-Year Treasury	5.50 %
10-Year Treasury	5.50 %
30-Year Treasury	5.50 %
1-Month Eurodollar	5.50 %
3-Month Eurodollar	5.50 %
6-Month Eurodollar	5.50 %
1-Year Eurodollar	5.50 %
2-Year Eurodollar	5.50 %
3-Year Eurodollar	5.50 %
5-Year Eurodollar	5.50 %
10-Year Eurodollar	5.50 %
30-Year Eurodollar	5.50 %

Bankers Report Brazil Reached Pact With IMF

By Caroline Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Brazil told bankers and other international financiers meeting to New York last week that it had reached an informal agreement with the International Monetary Fund that should

\$6-Billion Loan Sought for IMF

WASHINGTON — Several industrial countries and Saudi Arabia are negotiating an emergency loan of \$6 billion for the International Monetary Fund.

The money would help the lending agency offset a squeeze on its borrowed resources caused by the surge in lending to recession-hit developing countries.

"There are active discussions between the staff of the IMF and the governments of West Germany, Japan, Britain and Switzerland," an official of one of the countries involved said Friday.

Venezuela puts off IMF accord until 1984, Page 9.

clear the way for a renewal of lending to the nation, according to senior bankers.

The cash-short nation has been blocked from borrowing from the banks and the IMF since late May, when the IMF said Brazil was not living up to its commitments on economic policy. Sources said Brazil is now desperately short of cash and in arrears of close to \$2 billion.

Last week's meetings centered on the outlines of a Phase Two financial-rescue package for Brazil, which will involve new commercial bank loans, a resumption of lending by the IMF, a stretch-out of loans from other governments to Brazil and increased government-to-government finance in the form of export credits, bankers said.

Central bankers from the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan were reported to have attended the New York meetings, along with the Brazilian central bank governor, Carlos Langoni.

"For the first time in two months, there is a genuine feeling that work can proceed" on a financial package that will take Brazil through to the end of 1984, one banker said Friday. He described the atmosphere at the meetings as "very encouraging."

Brazil has painstakingly negotiated a new agreement with the IMF that involves substantial real wage cuts and further cuts in public spending and borrowing this year and next.

However, banks have been waiting for the IMF managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, to give his approval to the package before they get down to negotiating with Brazil.

"Formal IMF approval of the package will likely not come until a board meeting in late October, monetary sources said. But bankers now hope for Mr. de Larosiere's agreement in the next two weeks."

The first Brazilian rescue package that was put together in late February fell apart only a few weeks later as regional banks failed to come up with all the money that they had promised, and Brazil did not carry out the painful economic measures that the IMF wanted.

The second phase of debt negotiations will involve both commercial and official finance for Brazil, with very close cooperation among banks, international agencies and governments, one banker said.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank has already said that it plans to guarantee up to \$1.5 billion of export credits for Brazil as part of a multinational fund-raising effort among governments.

Already many analysts are anticipating the late September sales of four-, seven- and 20-year Treasury issues totaling \$14 billion or more.

Among those analysts who expect interest rates to come down, Michael Bazzarich, a vice president at Claremont Economic Institute, estimated that yields on Treasury bonds could drop in 10.8 percent by early October and as low as 9 percent during this business cycle.

Markets Closed

Financial markets and other financial institutions will be closed Monday in Britain for a holiday.

Research Group Says U.S. Upturn May Start a World Recovery in 1984

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy will continue a vigorous recovery from recession this year, opening the way for an economic upturn in much of the rest of the world in 1984, a Conference Board report said Sunday.

In a wide-ranging analysis and forecast, the research group said that U.S. interest rates are vital to broad and sustained recovery of the world economy.

"If interest rates can be prevented from rising significantly, and if the strong U.S. economic recovery

currently under way can be kept on track, then 1984 will mark the beginning of a slow and gradual recovery to worldwide prosperity," said Michael E. Levy, one of three economists contributing to the report.

The Conference Board, which frequently reports on domestic and international economic trends, is sponsored by U.S. business.

Although the United States is ahead of most of the rest of the world in recovering from the 1981-82 recession, Asia will enjoy the fastest economic expansion next year, the report said. Singapore's

economy will lead, with an 8 percent growth rate, followed by a 7 percent expansion in South Korea.

U.S. economic growth for 1984 was projected at 4 percent, following an estimated 3 percent gain this year and a reported 1.8 percent decline in 1982.

Among the major industrialized nations, Japan will lead with a 4.2 percent growth rate in 1984, followed by the United States at 4 percent and West Germany, Italy and Canada at 2.5 percent. France will be slowest, at 1.2 percent.

The Latin American countries, whose economic woes have been among the most pronounced in the world over the past two years, also will begin recovery in 1984, the report said.

Brazil, whose economic output has declined in two of the past three years, will post a 3.5 percent expansion next year, and Argentina and Chile will grow 3 percent.

Among the major oil-exporting countries of the Middle East and Africa, Saudi Arabia will rebound from a 5 percent drop in economic output this year to a 3 percent increase in 1984. Nigeria will go from a 1 percent decline this year to a 2 percent gain.

Among other forecast highlights:

- Oil prices will remain stable at about the current world average \$29 a barrel through 1984.
- Worldwide inflation will accelerate slightly next year as raw-material prices rise.

Unit-holders are informed that the Management Company has amended the Management Regulations, a consolidated version of which has been deposited with the Greffe du Tribunal d'Arrondissement de Luxembourg on 21.8.83 where copies may be obtained.

The changes relate to the following articles:

Article 1 - The Fund first sentence: "Hill Samuel (Channel Islands) Management Limited" is replaced by "Hill Samuel Trust Company Ltd., Cayman Islands."

Article 8 - Determination of net asset value second half, point A) is completed by:

"For securities for which trading on the relevant stock exchange is this and secondary market trading is done between dealers, who as main market makers, offer prices in response to market conditions, the Management Company may decide to value such securities in line with the prices so established."

point C) is completed by:

"Gold will be valued at the last available spot price as determined on one of the main European markets."

Article 19 - Guarantees first sentence: the words "as principal shareholders of the Management Company" are deleted.

Amendments will become effective five days after their publication in the Memorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations de Luxembourg.

Luxembourg, August 19, 1983

For INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Société Anonyme

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG

Société Anonyme

Braniff's Creditors Voting To Start Up Airline Again

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A vote among Braniff creditors has been running about 90 percent for a plan to start up the airline again with an investment of about \$70 million by Hyatt Corp., sources close to the proceedings said Friday.

About 80,000 creditors, divided into 10 classes, had until midnight Thursday to send in their ballots on the plan, which was worked out last month by Jay A. Pritzker, the chairman of Hyatt, and negotiators for the creditor groups.

Hyatt agreed to invest as much as \$70 million to revive the airline. The 30 of Braniff's Boeing 727-200 aircraft to be leased to Hyatt Air Inc., an affiliate of Hyatt.

The airline, to be called New Braniff, would be closely tied in its marketing to the Hyatt hotel chain. It would operate about 1,500 Braniff flights, and use Dallas-Fort Worth airport as its hub. The airline's secured creditors,

consisting of banks and insurance companies, hold \$467.5 million of debt. They would be the major beneficiaries of the plan, which would give Hyatt 80 percent of the stock of the new airline.

In return for leasing the planes, the secured creditors would get monthly payments, starting at \$90,000 for each plane and rising to \$110,000 by the fifth year of operation.

The secured creditors and the unsecured creditors would together get about 12.3 percent of the common stock of the new company.

They would also get preferred stock convertible into 7 percent of the outstanding common.

Public bondholders, who hold about \$100 million of debt, would get about \$9.8 million in cash and securities, in addition to 350,000 shares in the new venture. They would also get seven-year warrants to buy as much as 5 percent of the shares of the operating company at \$16 each.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 26, excluding bank service charges	
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %
10% 10-yr. term U.S.	12.39 %

Commercial bank rates for Aug. 26, excluding bank service charges

not quoted: N.A. not available.

Source: Reuters

Source: Reuters

Source: Reuters

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[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market**[illegible]

percentage point more than London interbank.

percentage point more than London interbank.

London interbank offered rate; the first time since 1980.

SPORTS

Science Caught Up With Itself
And Athletes at Caracas Games

By Frank Linsky

New York Times Service

CARACAS — The drug scandal that has rocked the Pan American Games is a result of two intertwined occurrences. First, one arm of science caught up with another, and second, too many people refused to believe it.

The scientific breakthrough responsible for this situation was the discovery two decades ago of anabolic steroids, booster drugs that would directly or indirectly improve the performance of athletes. Another scientific breakthrough came in recent months with the improvement of tests to detect the use of these drugs.

There are 91 such generic drugs banned by the International Olympic Committee.

Athletes were given fair warning that the new tests, employing more sensitive equipment, would uncover recent use of drugs.

But too many athletes refused to believe. They used such banned drugs as the artificial male hormones known as anabolic steroids because they believed them to be body-builders. And they were accustomed to cutting them off two weeks to three months before a competition in which they knew there would be drug testing. Thus, they routinely passed drug tests.

But when confronted with the prospect of new tests that could detect drug use further back, the athletes acted like little children told not to touch a hot stove. They had always touched the stove before and they were never burned. This time, they touched it and they paid the price.

The price has been tragic. The drug scandal here at the Pan American Games has been the largest in the history of international sports, not only in numbers but also in scope. At last count here, positive drug tests were given to 16 athletes, and except for one minor offender, all were disqualified, and those who won medals were stripped of them.

To some people, even more significant than the number of athletes detected was the number who evaded detection. Hours after the first drug violators were announced, 12 U.S. male track and field athletes flew home before their competition had started.

The U.S. Olympic Committee took pains to say that no conclusions should be drawn. But it is widely assumed that most of the athletes who left, especially those in the weight events, used anabolic

Several U.S. Athletes Still Competed
After Failing Earlier Test for Drugs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A group of U.S. athletes competed in the Pan American Games in the last two weeks even after most of them had failed precompetition drug tests there, according to U.S. Olympic officials. William E. Simon, the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, confirmed on Friday that the committee had arranged the tests at the request of about 10 of the 600 U.S. athletes who arrived in Caracas. As many as eight of the tests detected traces of anabolic steroids, which are banned in international competition, Simon acknowledged.

Asked why USOC officials had not stopped the athletes who had tested positive from competing, Simon said: "That's their privilege. Where is the fine line? Is the USOC supposed to make judgments where we have no procedure in place? I think if we had, it would have been a violation of their rights."

steroids, and feared detection from the tests.

John McArtie, a hammer thrower and one of those who left, said that he thought at least two-thirds of the athletes at the international level were taking steroids.

McArtie also provided an observation that was frightening: "The athletes," he said, "don't fear the consequences."

He was not speaking of the consequences of detection, but rather the consequences of bodily harm. Physicians say prolonged use of anabolic steroids can lead to cardiovascular disease, liver damage, shrunken testicles and sterility.

The problem is not limited to amateur sports. Nor is it limited to elite athletes. Stories abound of steroid use among athletes in college and high school.

One answer is detection. The West German biologists who set up the testing laboratory here also tested at the first world track and field championships earlier this month in Helsinki.

European countries routinely perform drug tests at national championships. The United States does not. And that, said Dr. Manfred Donike, the West German who heads the laboratory here, is a problem.

The major reason for the lack of testing in the United States has been the expense, Donike said. His laboratory charged \$100 for each sample in international track competition, and he said that did not cover the cost of the work.

The USOC has been embarrassed by the problems here, and as a result says it will institute mandatory random drug testing at all competitions that qualify athletes to represent the United States internationally.

Donike says that that is not enough. He says testing is needed at all domestic championships. The countries that do that, he says, have reduced the number of drug incidents to almost zero.

Athletes who keep searching for a magic edge are deluding themselves, Donike said, because chances are small that there is any other wonder drug out there and because, in any case, the tests will catch them.

"Do you know why people were caught here?" he said. "Because they are stupid."

TRACK AND FIELD

200 meters: 1. Elliot Quaye, United States, 20.42; 2. Laurence Penhew, Cuba, 20.53; 3. Bernard Jackson, United States, 20.51.

400 meters: 1. Cliff Williams, United States, 48.22; 2. Lazaro Martinez, Cuba, 48.27; 3. German Andrade, Brazil, 48.45.

1,500 meters: 1. Adriano Guimaraes, Brazil, 4:24.91; 2. Rosa Dominguez, United States, 4:24.28; 3. Chuck Armstrong, United States, 4:24.57.

3,000 meters: 1. Emilio Ullón, Chile, 8:57.62; 2. Carmelo Rios, Puerto Rico, 9:01.47; 3. Grego Delmonico, Canada, 9:04.00.

Pole vault: 1. Mike Tully, United States, 17 feet, 10 1/2 inches (17 ft 10 in); 2. Paul Hays, United States, 17 ft 10 in; 3. Jeff Buckwalter, United States, 17 ft 10 in.

100-meter hurdles: 1. Raulo Pitkanen, United States, 1:33.14; 2. Kim Turner, United States, 1:33.94; 3. Eddie Avello, Cuba, 1:34.11.

200 meters: 1. Raulo Pitkanen, United States, 2:33.14; 2. Eddie Avello, Cuba, 2:33.94; 3. Kim Turner, United States, 2:34.11.

400 meters: 1. Raulo Pitkanen, United States, 4:24.91; 2. Rosa Dominguez, United States, 4:24.28; 3. Chuck Armstrong, United States, 4:24.57.

1,500 meters: 1. Emilio Ullón, Chile, 8:57.62; 2. Carmelo Rios, Puerto Rico, 9:01.47; 3. Grego Delmonico, Canada, 9:04.00.

3,000 meters: 1. Emilio Ullón, Chile, 17:55.00; 2. Rosa Dominguez, United States, 17:55.00; 3. Chuck Armstrong, United States, 17:55.00.

4,000 meters: 1. Emilio Ullón, Chile, 17:55.00; 2. Rosa Dominguez, United States, 17:55.00; 3. Chuck Armstrong, United States, 17:55.00.

5,000 meters: 1. Emilio Ullón, Chile, 17:55.00; 2. Rosa Dominguez, United States, 17:55.00; 3. Chuck Armstrong, United States, 17:55.00.

6,000 meters: 1. Emilio Ullón, Chile, 17:55.00; 2. Rosa Dominguez, United States, 17:55.00; 3. Chuck Armstrong, United States, 17:55.00.

7,000 meters: 1. Emilio Ullón, Chile, 17:55.00; 2. Rosa Dominguez, United States, 17:55.00; 3. Chuck Armstrong, United States, 17:55.00.

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13,000 meters: 1. Emilio Ullón, Chile, 17:55.00; 2. Rosa Dominguez, United States, 17:55.00; 3. Chuck Armstrong, United States, 17:55.00.

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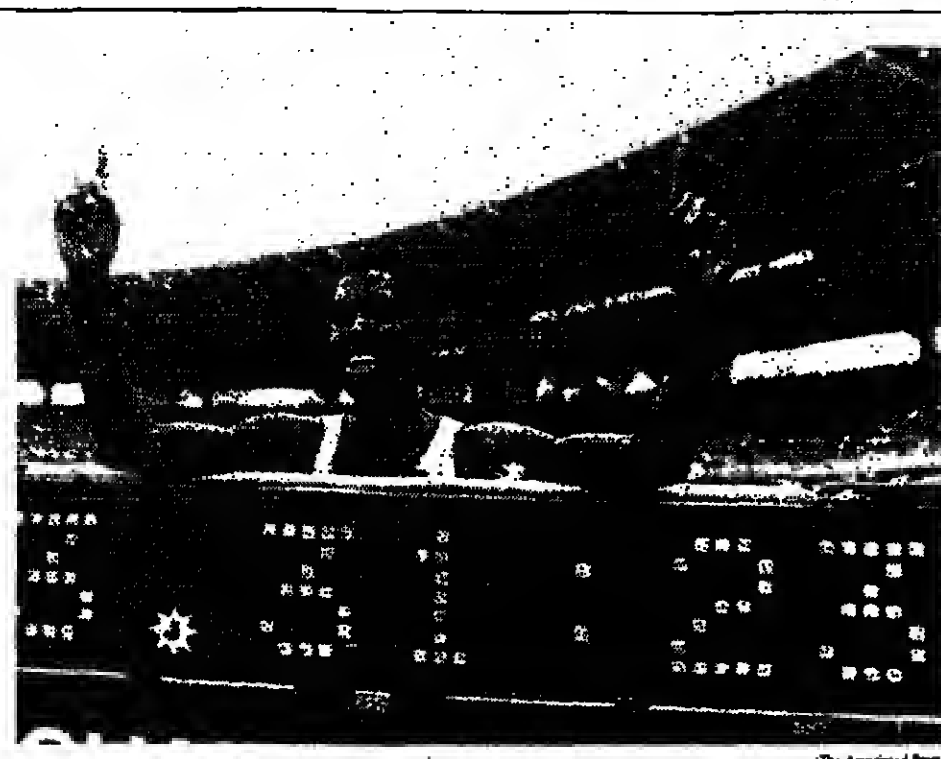
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The Associated Press

Records Set in 1,500 Meters and Pole Vault

Sydney Maree set a world record of 3 minutes, 31.23 seconds for the 1,500-meter run Sunday in Cologne, beating the mark of 3:31.36 set by Steve Ovett in 1980. Maree, a South African who lives in the United States, was clocked over the first 400 meters of the race in 54.65 and passed the 800 mark at 1:52.80. Pierre Quinon of France, meanwhile, cleared 5.82 meters to break the pole vault record of 5.81 set by Vladimir Polyakov on June 26, 1981. And Edwin Moses of the United States won his 85th straight 400-meter hurdles race, in 47.43 seconds, bettering 48 seconds for the 234 time. A crowd of 55,000 cheered the performances.

Home Runs by Mulliniks and Moseby
Power Blue Jays Over the Tigers, 7-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Rance Mulliniks and Lloyd Moseby homered on consecutive pitches in the eighth inning to give the Toronto Blue Jays a 7-4 victory over the Detroit Tigers on Saturday.

It was a 2-2 game until Dave Collins, who had four hits, singled

lyng California to a 7-6 victory over New York.

Mariners 6, Indians 3

In Seattle, Pat Putnam and Manny Castillo drove in two runs apiece to lead the Mariners to a 6-3 victory over Cleveland.

White Sox 2, Red Sox 1

In Chicago, LaMarr Hoyt pitched a four-hitter to become the first 17-game winner in the major leagues, and Ron Kittle hit a two-run homer to give the White Sox a 2-1 victory over Boston. Hoyt struck out six and walked none for his sixth consecutive victory and eighth complete game.

Orioles 5, Twins 3

In Baltimore, pitcher Jim Palmer allowed only three hits and no earned runs in the first seven innings to help Baltimore to its fourth straight triumph, a 5-3 victory over Minnesota.

Dodgers 6, Phillies 1

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Pedro Guerrero hit a three-run homer and drove in four runs and Rick Honeycutt pitched a five-hitter as Los Angeles defeated the Phillies, 6-1, for its 10th victory in 11 games. The triumph moved the Dodgers within a half game of Atlanta in the NL West and knocked Philadelphia a game behind Pittsburgh in the NL East.

Pirates 2, Braves 0

In Pittsburgh, Lee Tunnell pitched a five-hitter, allowing only one hit after the second inning, and

with one out and scored on Mulliniks's sixth home run of the season. Moseby hit the next pitch for his 17th homer.

The home runs, off Aurelio Lopez (8-6), enabled Doyle Alexander (1-8) to win his first game since Sept. 28, 1982, when he was with the Yankees. He had lost 15 of his last 16 decisions. Detroit had won four straight.

A's 5, Brewers 2

In Oakland, California, Gorman Heimueler pitched a five-hitter, and Garry Hancock singled in two runs during a three-run first inning to help the A's beat Milwaukee, 5-2.

Royals 2, Rangers 0

In Kansas City, Dan Quisenberry pitched his 36th save of the season, and Frank White homered to help the Royals beat Texas, 2-0.

Angels 7, Yankees 6

In Anaheim, California, Juan Beniquez singled home two runs and Rod Carew came home on a shortstop Roy Smalley's second error of a three-run ninth inning, ral-

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